THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

In the year 1846, the writer embarked in the Drug Business in the city of Philadelphia, and while thus engaged, made several experiments in regard to the most desirable mode of preparing Fluid Extracts. My efforts being successful—the articles being approved and used by the Medical Faculty—I was desirous of placing them before the public, but hesitated for some time before concluding to resort to newspaper advertising, knowing of the prejudices that existed in the minds of many against using advertised *Medicines*, but through the advice of friends and those who had used my preparations, this objection was overcome.

Commencing in a small way, after eighteen years' exertions the popularity of my articles has extended to all parts of the United States, and widely throughout Foreign countries—and this in the face of much opposition. Every means has been resorted to by unprincipled dealers since their merit and success have been known—such as advertising larger bottles at less price, censuring all other preparations, and even copying my advertisements—but I am happy to state that out of the many who have resorted to this none have been successful.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric column, stands *simple, pure, and majestic*, having *fact* for its basis, *induction* for its pillar, and *truth alone* for its capital.

I contend there is no business requiring these qualifications more, as medicines are brought in contact with Druggists everywhere. I am also aware that persons reason in this manner—that which may benefit one may be of no advantage to another. How mistaken the idea!

A Blood Purifier for one is a Blood Purifier for all.
A Diuretic for one, a Diuretic for all.
A Narcotic for one, a Narcotic for all.
A Purgative for one, a Purgative for all.

Just as much so as wholesome food for one is wholesome food for all, with no more difference than that some constitutions require more than others, and that persons in disease are given to despondency—expecting in a few days or weeks, and perhaps with a single bottle of medicine, to be restored to health, it not to youth and beauty. These persons rarely recover, lacking patience. They give nothing a fair trial, considering a few dollars expended for the benefit of their health a waste of money. These same persons may have been years in breaking down their constitutions, and probably expended thousands of dollars in dress and dissipation, and thought nothing of it. Such forget that GOOD HEALTH IS TRUE WEALTH.

With upwards of 30,000 recommendatory letters, and unsolicited certificates, I have never resorted to their publication.

I do not do this from the fact that they are *Standard Preparations* (not Patent Medicines), but open to the inspection of all. The ingredients *are not kept secret*, and are recommended only for those diseases and accompanying symptoms, for which their ingredients are everywhere recognized as *Standard Specifics*.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE KIDNEYS.

The kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin, surrounded by fat and consisting of three parts, viz.:—The Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. The interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.:—The Upper, the Lower, the Nerveus, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability, others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect his bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

Cout or Rheumatism.

Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.

The Gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish and sediment forms. It from this deposit that the stone is formed and gravel ensues.

DROPSY

Is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names according to the parts affected viz.:—When generally diffused over the body, it is allied Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.

Heimbold's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion or small and frequent discharges of water, Strangury or stopping of water, Hematuria or bloody urine, Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase of color or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physic, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery or calcareous depositions and all unnatural engagements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.

Directions for use and diet accompany.

SOLD AT

HELMBOLD'S

Drug and Chemical Warehouses,

No. 594 Broadway, New York,

AND

o. 104 S. Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.,

AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

MEXICO.

Hostile Feeling Towards the United States Among the French Troops—General Bazaine Anxious to Measure Swords with General Grant—Affairs in the Capital, Etc. Etc.

CITY OF MEXICO, February 10.—It is to be hoped that the arrest, by order of the Government, of the scoundrel who seduced American soldiers, and prostituted the American flag, to the perpetration of the recent outrages at Bagdad, may be followed up, not only by the punishment of Crawford himself, but by an effective inquest into the conduct of Major-General Weitzel. There can be little doubt that Weitzel openly recognized and encouraged the projects of a man of whom it is hardly possible that he should not have known the history and the character; and it is certain that by the indecently hostile and menacing tone of his own correspondence with General Mejia at Matamoras, he led the ignorant and lawless on both sides of the Rio Grande to believe that the United States Government would countenance any acts, no matter how disgraceful and illegal, which might be performed under the convenient mask of "republican resistance to imperial usurpation." The excitement caused here by all these things is visibly subsiding, excepting, perhaps, among the French soldiery and officers, who breathe forth war in all the cafes. It would be well if some of our own bellicose orators in Congress, and of our own gasconading soldiers out of Congress, could hear themselves translated into French as they here only are. Colonel Pogerm, of the 200th Illinois Infantry, who is certain that a single corps of Sherman's army could drive the French out of Mexico, and into the Gulf, finds his exact antitype here in the French *soushieutenant*, who tells of storming Washington and occupying New York, as if the job would be really a sort of relief to men bored to death with conquering Mexico. It is fortunate for both countries that the Mexican post at Matamoras was under the command at this critical moment, not of a Frenchman, but of a Mexican, and of a Mexican so energetic and so discreet as General Mejia seems to have proved himself to be. Marshal Bazaine is well understood here to be as anxious for a war with the United States as General Grant is reported to be for a war with France. It is to be hoped that the good sense of the millions of Frenchmen and Americans who are neither marshals nor generals will assert itself in such a fashion as to compel respect on both sides for the principles of international law. The strictly "imperial" element here does not partake this war feeling towards the Union, the Mexicans naturally perceiving that their unhappy country has nothing to gain by becoming the battle-ground of two great powers. Nor do the more intelligent of the French civilians abandon themselves to the golden dreams of glory which intoxicate their red-breeched compatriots. The leading French journal here, *L'Ere Nouvelle*, has treated the whole question of Bagdad with extreme good sense and moderation from the beginning, pointing out the absurdity of charging the United States Government with the acts of Crawford, at the time when all the rest of the Mexican press were pouring forth flames and fury, and now counselling peace in the interest alike of France, Mexico, and the Union. For this the Mexican public are indebted to the fact that Mr. Masseras, the editor-in-chief of the *Ere Nouvelle*, is almost a New Yorker, having long lived in our imperial city, as your readers know, in the capacity of editor-in-chief of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, and that in coming to Mexico he has changed his skies without losing his common sense or his comprehension of American affairs. The good-will of the Emperor towards Americans has been shown by the extension, within a few days past, to the American and Mexican Steamship Company of the right to make Sisal, in Yucatan, a stopping place, as well as by the resolution which the Government has taken to anticipate the payment to the company of the annual subvention, which does not fall due, by the terms of the contract, before the end of May next. The Mexican and American Express Company also has received a concession of the right to transmit goods to New York without paying Custom House fees or consular dues. American capital also is understood to be invested in the new railway line, for which a concession has been granted, between Vera Cruz and Puebla, by way of Jalapa. This was the old Spanish highway to Mexico City, and as Puebla is off the line of the Imperial Mexican railway it will doubtless, when constructed, become a formidable competitor of that route. It is a healthy symptom of enterprise on the part of the natives that the proprietors along the line are contracting to supply the road with sleepers in exchange for stock in the company. The rails are expected to be laid as far as Puente Nacional by the end of the month of May next, and the company are establishing their workshops in the city of Jalapa. In this city the great local question of the moment concerns the drainage of the lakes around the capital. At this time the level of Lake Tezcuco is reported to be a few inches higher than the city, and of course with the heavy rains of summer there is great peril of a complete inundation. A native Mexican engineer, educated in Paris, Senor Garay, is now at work on a plan of his for draining the whole of this water surface, and the press are actively discussing the merits and demerits of his operation. Senor Garay is a vehement Republican; but as he does not care to see all Mexico drowned for the pleasure of extinguishing the intervention, he is devoting himself to the great public work with an energy creditable to his country. I write in haste, not feeling sure that the letter, which goes by the French steamer, will reach you before my regular correspondence, and so, "take the chances." The details of the news from the interior, so far as they have any importance, you will doubtless have received through the Associated Press at Havana.—*N. Y. World.*

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, March 3.—There is very little Cherritron Bark, and we continue to quote No 1 at $32 50 ₮ ton. Tanners' Bark is steady. A sale of Chestnut at $22 ₮ ton.

There is very little demand for Clover seed, and the sales are only in a small way at $6@6 50, the latter figure for choice. Small sales of Timothy at $4 12½@4 25. Flaxseed commands $2 30@2 35.

The Flour Market is inactive, but prices are steadily maintained. There is very little shipping demand. Sales of 2000 bbls. Western and Brandywine on secret terms, and a few hundred bbls. sold at $8@8 75 ₮ bbl. for superfine; $7 75 for extra; $8@9 for Northwestern extra family; $8 25@10 25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do.; and at higher figures for fancy lots, as in quality. Small sales of Rye Flour at $4 75. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The market is poorly supplied with good Wheat, and prime is in general request at $2 20@2 27. White ranges from $2 25@2 30. Rye has advanced, and is held at 90c. Corn is rather quiet. Sales of 2000 bushels yellow afloat at 76c. 10,000 bush. in the Elevator on secret terms; and some in store at $7 72. Oats are steady at 48@49c.

Whisky is quiet. Small sales of Pennsylvania and Ohio bbls. at $2 28@2 30.

—A London journal says that city must be relieved by the widening of old streets and the creation of capacious new ones to carry off the overflowing streams of traffic, and adds:—"We must accomplish these objects by some means, or London will be choked by its myriads of passengers, as the whale is said to be choked by shoals of herrings."

PETROLEUM.

Report of the United States Revenue Commission.

Highly Important Information Concerning the Present Condition of the Oil Trade—Proposed Repeal of the Duty on Crude—$6,000,000 per annum Revenue (Estimated) from Refined—No Change in the Duty upon Naphtha—Calculations as to the Future Supplies—The Magnitude of the Export Trade, Etc.

We have just received from the Treasury Department the special report of the United States Revenue Collector on Petroleum and the Petroleum Trade, considered as an available source of national revenue.

The report enters into a history of the discovery of the oil, and presents the results of many scientific analyses of the various elements that enter into its composition.

Notwithstanding its great illuminating power (we are told), petroleum, owing to its peculiar smoky flame, would not have come into general use, had not the way been prepared for it by other discoveries and inventions, some of them dating back in the last century or before.

Rev. John Clayton, towards the close of the sixteenth century, discovered coal-gas and its utility for illuminating purposes, but no application was made of the discovery until the year 1792, when Mr. Murdock, of Cornwall, England, commenced a series of experiments, the result of which was so encouraging that Dr. Henry and others became interested in their further prosecution. Gas was at length introduced into some manufacturing establishments. In the years 1803 and 1804, the Lyceum theatre in London was lighted with gas, and by the year 1816 it had become quite common both in England and France, both of which countries claimed the discovery. In a few years more its use had extended to all parts of the civilized world.

The discovery and the common process of distillation used for production of gas, and various experiments with different coals, pears, and oils, made in connection therewith, and with different lamps and burners for the more economical use of gas, have naturally resulted in the manufacture of the hydrocarbon oils from the coals and shales, in the art of purifying and refining the oils as now practiced, and in the invention of the kerosene or petroleum lamp, which has removed the objection to the use of these oils for illuminating purposes.

The inventions, with the application of the Artesian well, by which the existence of extensive subterranean oil deposits has been demonstrated, and the present enormous production has been chiefly brought about, have added greatly to the wealth of the world and indirectly to the advancement of civilization, by reducing the cost of artificial light.

As an article of foreign trade, we get some idea of the value of Petroleum from the following exports from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore during the year 1865:—

Crude	122,617
Refined	479,881
Naphtha	20,611
Total barrels	612,115

Ninety-two thousand, two hundred barrels loading and uncleared, January 1, 1866, are also reported.

Several minor shipments are omitted from these estimates.

The report next proceeds to examine the

PROFITS OF THE TRADE.

The recent prices in New York, packages included, are, for crude per gallon, 20½ to 20 cents; refined "prime light straw to white," 110 fire test, 48 cents; naphtha, 12½ cents; residuum, $6 to $7 per barrel.

The price of gold is $1 37½; and these prices are equivalent to the following prices in gold—for crude, 21 2-9 cents; refined, 34 9-10 cents; napatha, 9 1-10 cents; residuum, $4 35 to $5 09.

Add to these the freights to London, for example, which will cover 3 6-10 cents per gallon. Allow 4 cents per gallon to cover insurance, leakage, and cartage and other charges on the other side, and we find that crude will cost the shipper in London 29 cents per American gallon. Refined will cost the shipper in London 42½ cents. Now, although the prices abroad are at present higher, it will be remembered that in July last the English producers of coal oil were selling their best refined oil at 1s, 6d. to 1s 7d per gallon, which is equal to 1 2-10 American gallons. These prices would be equivalent to 30 and 31 2-3 cents per American gallon. The actual cost to the English manufacturer was stated at 1s 3d. per gallon, or 25 cents per American gallon. So that the English producer would have a margin of 17½ cents per gallon over our shipper.

Allow five cents per gallon for the difference in quality, and his margin would still be 12½ cents per gallon. It is not probable that the cost has materially increased, as the supply of coal, labor and money has not been subject to fluctuation. It follows that the present profits or the foreign producer must be very great, and the increasing demand for the article gives him such a certain market that he has no inducement to destroy our trade by lowering his prices; but it also follows that, if the demand should fall off greatly, we will be driven from the markets of Europe, unless there should be a reduction of the charges, expenses, and burdens on our community upon this side. The only advantage we have is in the finer quality of our oil, which causes it to be preferred by the better class of consumers. But if the difference in price should increase greatly, that preference will be abandoned.

Let us see whether the refiner can make any profit in his business, buying the crude oil at thirty cents, and selling the refined at forty-eight. It will be remembered that one gallon of crude will yield three-fourths of a gallon of refined, or one and one-third gallons of crude will yield one gallon of refined. The cost of the oil itself, therefore, is forty cents, and the cost of refining is five cents per gallon. A number of the refiners have from three to four hundred thousand dollars invested. The depreciation of the property is great, and the risk of total loss by fire is also very great. Now will three cents per gallon difference between the bare cost and the selling price of refined, pay for all this depreciation and risk, and for the use of the capital, and yield a living profit? It is evident that it will not.

It is in evidence that even in November last, when prices were much higher than at present, within two miles of Titusville more than one hundred wells had stopped, most of them on account of the Government tax, being wells which would yield from five to seven barrels per day. Generally these were owned by poor men, who were greatly oppressed by the tax.

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE TAX ON CRUDE.

If it be true that a twenty-barrel well worked upon a royalty entails a loss on the owner of ten dollars a day, it is evident that the oil-producing business, as a whole, is a losing business, and no further argument is needed to prove the necessity of the immediate abolition of the tax upon crude.

It may be stated, however, as the unanimous opinion of the Commission, that of all taxes, the most just and the least obnoxious are those laid equally upon accumulations of capital, and the most unjust and most obnoxious those which trammel and burden the process of production, or tend to increase to the poorer classes the expenses of living. In both of these respects the duties on oil are objectionable, and therefore, while the Commission have proposed no immediate reduction of the tax on refined oil, they have expressed the opinion in their general report, that hereafter that tax should also be reduced.

PRESENT DAILY PRODUCTION OF PETROLEUM.

The average number of barrels paid on for the months of November and December, with fifteen per cent. added, gives a daily production of 10,004 barrels. If we add 10-36 per cent. for the amount consumed as fuel, waste at the wells and loss by exportation, the present yield may be stated approximately at 12,000 barrels per day, which agrees with the opinion of most of the judicious observers who have reported to the Commission the results of observations made on the ground. The tax has been paid on a few barrels in Missouri and California. The table also confirms the statements respecting the small yields in West Virginia and Kentucky. These data warrant the following estimate:—

State.	Barrels.
Pennsylvania	11,415
Ohio	200
West Virginia	200
Kentucky	150
Total	12,000

The Commission have been at a loss to obtain reliable data from West Virginia and Kentucky, and have been necessarily governed by the amount of tax collected. They have information of about 5000 barrels of crude in the tanks in Kentucky, which they have not taken into the account. Their conclusions agree with the estimates of the largest and best-informed of the Pittsburg refiners. They, however, think it not improbable that a very large increase of production may take place in these two States.

FUTURE SUPPLY.

Should Congress repeal the duty on crude petroleum the production will probably be increased as has been estimated. How long the present production will continue is purely a matter of surmise; but from present appearances—and considering the permanent character of the wells in Asia—it seems reasonable to suppose that it will always be sufficient for the wants of this country.

Should it, however, come to an end, an ample and permanent supply of oil will be obtained, but at higher prices, from the shales and rich bituminous coals which are found in almost all parts of the United States, and in great abundance.

Without going into the details of the calculation, the Commission give it as their opinion that the consumption of refined petroleum will increase rapidly in the United States, particularly in the Southern States; and that if the duty upon crude should be abolished the revenue from refined at twenty cents per gallon, may be expected to amount to six millions of dollars per annum.

The Commission decline to recommend any change in the duty upon naphtha, as at present advised, as difficulties in collection of the tax, and fraudulent evasions, might result from different duties upon that article and upon illuminating oil.

S. S. HAYES,
Chairman Select Committee.

THE FENIANS.

Great Excitement Among the Brotherhood—Meeting of the Circles—Address of Head Centre O'Mahony, Etc.

The excitement among the Fenians of the city, which was created by the news from Ireland, still continues. No decisive action, however, has yet been taken by the Central Council, who were in session yesterday at the O'Mahony Headquarters. The business they transacted consisted mainly in making arrangements for the great demonstration to take place on Sunday next, at Jones' Woods, when the views of the leaders on the present phases and prospects of the Fenian movement will be presented.

Many of the Circles met last night at their respective headquarters in this city, and heard strong addresses from prominent members of the Brotherhood. The following was the principal meeting:—

DEMONSTRATION AT TEMPERANCE HALL—IMPORTANT ADDRESS OF HEAD CENTRE O'MAHONY.

A large Fenian meeting was held last night in the Temperance Hall, corner of Eighth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, under the auspices of the Richard Dalton Williams Circle. Mr. B. J. Farrell, the Centre of the organization, called the meeting to order, when Colonel O'Mahony, the Head Centre, arrived, and was received with loud applause.

ADDRESS OF THE HEAD CENTRE.

When silence was restored Colonel O'Mahony rose and referred to the news which had been received that Ireland's wrongs had been aggravated by the establishment of martial law in that country. It behooved, however, all who were true to their fatherland, to help her in this, her hour of need (Applause.) But for the secession movement inaugurated in the Fenian ranks, the contest for Irish independence would have been commenced three months since. That movement had postponed the blow to be struck for the liberty of Ireland. But for the treason and perfidy of the Senate, which had prevented the sale of the bonds and inaugurated a worthless movement to invade Canada, a vast army of the Brotherhood would have before this been engaged in the glorious struggle which was designed to result in the establishment of a republic on Irish soil. (Applause.) The assertion of the seceders that there was no organization in Ireland was sufficiently contradicted by the fact that the British Government had found it necessary to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. (Applause.) A few days since, a convention of officers, some of whom had recently returned from Ireland, was held in this city. They had decided, after calmly considering the situation, that the time for action had arrived. In that convention there were generals equal in military knowledge, and vastly superior in experience and talents, to the General (sweeney) who had opposed the movement to strike a blow for Irish liberty on Irish soil. They were also his superior in patriotism and in all that ennobled the man. But it was not yet too late—their brethren in Ireland were now probably up in arms. (Applause.) He was led to believe that by the information which had been furnished by Captain McCafferty, who was recently in Ireland. (Loud applause.) Let the Irishmen in America do their duty. Let them support the cause, and the army of liberators would be enabled to fulfil their promises by achieving the independence of Ireland. (Applause.) His own earnest desire was to be in a position to sail for Ireland, that he might plant the standard of a new republic on the shores of his native land. (Applause.) He was tired of the tedious work of protracted organization, and he desired to go home with as little delay as possible, in order to bring the movement to a final issue. (Loud cheers.)

Other speakers followed after which the meeting dispersed.—*New York World.*

AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL.

Members of the National Association Visit Speaker Colfax—He Favors a Higher Tariff.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—At eight o'clock last evening some forty members of the Iron and Steel Association called at Speaker Colfax's residence, when Mr. Bruno, of Pittsburg, addressed him in behalf of his interest. To which Mr. Colfax replied as follows:—

Gentlemen:—I thank you for the honor of this call; my duties have prevented attendance on the sessions of your Convention, in which I have felt a deep interest. The Gamaliel at whose feet I learned the value of fostering and developing American industry was Henry Clay, and observation and experience have only confirmed and strengthened those principles. I would rather import the industrious laborers of the Old World, who with their families seek a home under our flag, than to import the products of foreign looms and furnaces, accumulating foreign debt against us. When the present tariff passed, it was insisted that it was prohibitory, and would isolate us commercially from other nations, like Japan in past years. But under it our importations now are so enormous that but for the shipment of our bonds abroad, to pay this balance of trade, the draining of gold from us would have involved us already in a financial and commercial crisis. In a long journey the past summer, I learned more of the mineral resources of our country than I had ever known before—but other developments gratified me exceedingly. The Rocky Mountains had attracted immigration to Colorado territory to secure the gold which glittered in its rocks, its rivers and ravines. But iron and coal have both been recently discovered there, and Colorado has commenced iron manufacturing in a small way before becoming a State. California had been supposed to be destitute of coal, but it has been found recently in Mount Diabolo, one of the landmarks of the Pacific coast which the traveller sees a hundred miles off from the crest of the Sierra Nevada, and iron is found at many points there.

After speaking briefly of the wonderful progress and providential history of the New World, Mr. Colfax concluded as follows:—

People will travel to the very ends of a continent for the precious metals, but precious as they are, the less valuable metals—iron, copper, lead, etc—which abound in our land contribute more greatly to our national wealth. The more as we may, experience proves that wherever the busy hum of industry is heard, wherever the shuttle flies in the loom and the spindle, and the trip-hammer is active in our factories and forges, labor is in quick demand, and prosperity smiles on the land. When there is stagnation and decay in our manufacturing industry, and we import from foreign countries what we could produce within our own borders, the paralysis thus caused is felt to the remotest extremity of the Republic, and by every interest. Now that the war for the Union has closed, blessed as we are with a nation vast in its area from ocean to ocean, within the very parallels of latitude in which is found three-quarters of the world's population, nearly all of its highest phases of civilization, abounding in all kinds of mineral wealth, with unequalled agricultural resources, with boundless water power, with an industrious population, with American energy and American enterprise, our future, if our legislation is wise, will be more brilliant than the most glorious annals of our past.

THIRD EDITION

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Action of Congress on the Freedmen's Bureau Bill Sustained by the Legislature.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—The registry law has passed both Houses of the California Legislature. A resolution has also passed both Houses sustaining the action of the majority of Congress on President Johnson's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill.

The dwelling and school of L. M. Ferrandez, at Santa Clara, were burned recently. One of his sons perished, and Mrs. Ferrandez is injured beyond recovery. Three children were also much injured.

There is no material change in mining stocks.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 3.

Trade with Canada.

The Committee of Ways and Means will, early next week, make an effort to pass the bill regulating trade with the British North American provinces, in view of the fact that the Reciprocity treaty will expire on the 17th instant, by its own limitation.

The House will then be asked to resume the consideration of the Loan bill.

Evidence for the Reconstruction Committee.

Major-General B. H. Grierson, who made the first successful raid through Mississippi and Louisiana, arrived here this morning, having been summoned to appear before the Reconstruction Committee.

The Tennessee Representatives to be Admitted.

The Reconstruction Committee, it is expected, will on Monday report in favor of admitting loyal Tennesseeans, and to at once circulate their evidence showing the disloyal condition of the other Southern States.

The Virginia Press.

In order to put a peremptory stop to the treasonable utterances of the Virginia press, still persisted in, the commanding officer of the Department of Virginia has issued an order requiring all the publishers of newspapers in the State to send a copy of every issue to his headquarters, by mail, on the day of publication.

Work in the Pension Bureau.

During the month of February, 1817 invalids, and 2216 widows' claims were admitted by the Pension Bureau of the Interior Department. As an evidence of the business done by the office, it may be stated that 29,302 letters and circulars were forwarded during the same period by the Pension Office.

Sale of War Materials.

The Government is still realizing immense sums from the sale of unnecessary war materials. During the last two days large quantities of medicines have been disposed of, and on Thursday next, 185,000 articles of clothing will be sold, together with a large number of Government buildings.

Sanitary Commission Claim Agency.

The cash value of soldiers' certificates, checks, and currency received by the United States Sanitary Commission Army and Navy Claim Agency, of this city, during the month of February last, amounted to $126,085. Of this amount, $30,671 were collected on widow's, invalid, and naval pensions, the remainder, consisting of prize money, naval arrears, bounty and arrears of deceased and discharged soldiers.

Spanish and Peruvian Prizes.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued the following circular to customs officers relative to Spanish and Peruvian prizes:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 2.—It has been officially announced to this Government that hostilities between Spain and Peru have been resumed. It is possible that during the continuance of such hostilities attempts may be made to bring into United States ports prizes taken from one of the parties by the war vessels of the other. Customs officers will use diligence to prevent the entrance of such vessels into their respective districts, excepting when, as vessels in distress, they come within the provisions of the 66th section of the act of March 2, 1799, entitled "An act to Regulate the Collection of Duties on Imports and Tonnage," in which case the provisions of that section must be strictly enforced. Collectors will direct the commanding officers of the revenue cutters in their respective districts to warn all vessels of either belligerent that they may find endeavoring to enter the ports of the United States with prizes, or captures in charge of prize crews, that they are not permitted so to do, except when they seek a port of refuge in distress; and, in this case, the Collectors will promptly notify the Department of the fact of such arrival, and the circumstances attending the same.

H. MCCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

From Boston.

BOSTON, March 3.—The *Asia* has arrived from Liverpool via Halifax. Her mails leave by the morning train, and will reach Philadelphia to-night.

—A considerable sensation was created on the 21st ult., in the Rue Montmartre, Paris, by the appearance of a well-dressed woman, who loudly expressed her opinion that "dress was the invention of the devil"—a sentiment in which many husbands entirely concur,—and then, by way of casting off the Evil One, she proceeded to dismantle herself. She had nearly got as far as her crinoline when the police interfered.

—The Richmond *Times* gives the following advice to Virginians:—"Let us, by the fairness, justice, and humanity of our dealings and intercourse with the 'freedmen,' demonstrate to the conservative masses of the North that a Freedmen's Bureau is not essential for the protection of the emancipated negro. Let us prove that we are the freedman's best friend, and seek to make him useful, respectable, and intelligent.

—The people of St. Petersburg, Russia, are complaining that they have had no winter yet, only an occasional light fall of snow, which quickly melted into slush, with continual sleet and rain. The elegant establishment maintained on the Neva by the English Skating Society has been the rendezvous of disappointed *patineurs*, balked of their sport by the mildness of the weather. There have been only one or two days on which the ice was fit for skating.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—The Court was to-day engaged with miscellaneous business.

Sentences were imposed as follows:—Edward Donnelly, convicted on Wednesday of assault and battery with intent to kill Patrick McNichols, and also of a charge of carrying concealed deadly weapons, was sentenced to an imprisonment of 2 years and 6 months in the County Prison.

John McLaughlin, who pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary, in breaking and entering the house of Samuel Sayers, at Point Breeze Park, was sentenced to an imprisonment of 4 years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

William Kelly, convicted of receiving the goods stolen from the house of Mr. Sayers, knowing them to have been stolen, was sentenced to an imprisonment of two years in the County Prison.

THE ERA OIL CASE.

The case of Dr. Eaton, Wilcock, and others, which has been up for the past two Saturdays on *habeas corpus*, was then resumed, and the evidence having been concluded when last up, counsel were addressing the jury when our report closed.

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS—Justice Strong.—The court was in session this morning, engaged with the Motion Lists. In the great Railroad case, to wit, that of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company vs. The Catawissa Railroad Company, et al., Messrs. George M. Wharton and W. H. Drayton, Esqs., of counsel for the defendants, moved the court for a dissolution of the special injunction in the above case. The rule was granted.

The same motion was made and the same rule granted in the case of Scott against the same Company. And a similar motion was made and rule granted in the cases against the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, et al.

In the case of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, et al., vs. the Cross-Cut Railroad Company, a motion to dissolve the special injunction granted was argued by Samuel G. Thompson and Henry M. Phillips, Esq., for the motion, and by Theo. Cuyler and Charles Gibbons, Esqs., against.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—President Judge Allison and Judge Pearce.—The Court this morning was engaged with the current and deferred motion lists.

In the case of Grant vs. Rogers, a certiorari, an opinion was delivered by the President Judge, reversing the judgment of the alderman, and in the case of O'Neill vs. Allen, which was a rule for an appeal, nunc pro tunc, Judge Pearce delivered an opinion granting the rule.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, March 2, 1866.

The Stock Market was very dull and unsettled this morning, there being very little disposition to operate.

Railroad shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue the most active on the list. Catawissa preferred sold at 34, a slight decline. Lehigh Valley at 63, no change; Reading at 49½ @49¾, the former rate a decline of ½; Camden and Amboy at 116½, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56½, no change; Norristown at 54, no change; North Pennsylvania at 36, no change; and Philadelphia and Erie at 29½, a decline of ½. 54 was bid for Minehill; 40 for Elmira preferred; 24½ for Catawissa common; and 44 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railway shares there is nothing doing. 35 was bid for Spruce and Pine; 69 for West Philadelphia; 33½ for Hestonville; 25 for Girard College; 12½ Ridge Avenue; and 21 for Union.

Government bonds are firmly held at full prices, owing to the late advance in Europe. 5-20s sold at 103; and 7-30s at 79 @79½; 104½ was bid for 6s of 1881; and 99½ for 10-40s, coupons off. State and City loans are dull at the decline. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 87; and new City 6s at 91.

Bank shares are firmly held at former rates. Mechanics' sold at 28½; 204 was bid for North America; 140 for Philadelphia; 122 for Farmers and Mechanics'; 52½ for Girard; 31 for Manufacturers and Mechanics'; 65 for Bank of Commerce; 62 for City; 40 for Consolidation; and 55 for Union.

Canal shares continue dull. 22½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 29 for preferred do.; 51 for Lehigh Navigation; 114 for Morris Canal preferred; 11½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 31½ for Delaware Division.

Oil shares are dull and neglected.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

Money on call is quoted 7 per cent., and the supply is not excessive at the quotation. Little commercial paper passes under 7@8 per cent., and good bills can be had at 8@9, and fair at 10@15 per cent. There is a good deal of discrimination in names.

Exchange is lower, and best sixty day bills are quoted at 108@108½; short sight 109@110; France, 60 days, 5 22@5 20; and short, 5 18¾@5 18½; antwerp, 5 25@5 20; Swiss, 5 20@5 18½; Hamburg, 36@36½; Amsterdam, 40@40½; Frankfort, 40½@40¾; Bremen, 78¼@78½; Prussian thalers, 71@71¼.

—A despatch from Washington says:—

The Secretary of the Treasury notifies all parties depositing to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, on account of internal revenue, moneys of whatever nature, that the original certificates of deposit must be sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the duplicate to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in order to insure the correctness of their accounts.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 US 5-20s 64	103	100 sh Reading	b5 49 44
$1000 U S 7-30s June	99½	100 sh do	s5 49⅜
$2000 do	99½	200 sh do	lots b5 49
$100 City 6s new	91	100 sh do	b5 49
$500 do	91	100 sh do	b30 49
$500 do	91½	100 sh do	c 49
$1000 C & Amer 6s	89	100 sh do	b5 49 3-16
$2000 Pa R 1st mt 2d	85½	100 sh do	b5 49
$2000 N Pa 6s	82½	300 sh do	49
100 sh Catawissa pf	34	200 sh do	b5 49
13 sh Lehigh Valley	63	100 sh do	49
24 sh do	lots 63	100 sh do	3d 49
18 sh Cam & Am	116½	900 sh do	b 5 int 49
26 sh Penna R	56½	100 sh Ph & E	29½
22 sh Norris'n R	54	2 sh Mech Bank	c 38
100 sh N Penna	36	5 sh Acad Mus	50

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	124	124½
American Silver, 5s and 10s	129	130
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	123	127
Pennsylvania Currency	¼	½
New York Exchange	1-20	par.

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A M	124½	12 M	124½
11 A M	124½	1 P M	124½

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Cotton is quiet at 44 cents. Flour quiet and unchanged; sales of 7000 barrels; Southern quiet, sales of 600 barrels; Canada $13 dy, sales of 200 barrels. Wheat quiet. Corn dull. Beef steady. Pork heavy at 23. Lard heavy at 17@19. Whisky dull and nominal.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Stocks lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 104½; Cumberland preferred, 44½; Illinois Central, 116½; Michigan Southern, 69½; New York Central, 96½; Reading, 98½; Hudson River, 103½; Canton Company, 44½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 68½; Coupons, 1881, 104½; do. 1884, 103½; Ten-forties 90½; 1 reasuries, 99¾@99¾; Gold, 124½. Since the Board Stocks have improved.

LITERATURE.

THE COMPLETE WORKS OF ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE.

Although there has as yet appeared no English edition of the works of which we would speak, nor yet is there any translation, except one in prospect, we feel warranted in referring to the fact that the last volume has made its appearance in Paris and has reached our shores. It is in nine volumes, and is of deep interest to the student of political economy. It gives us a view of De Tocqueville both as a young man and as a sage. His "Democracy in America" has secured for him a personal interest in the hearts of many, and in the intellects of all thinking citizens of our republic; and the fact that we will shortly be favored with a translation of his life, works, letters, and speeches, is a most agreeable one. The present volume treats of his speeches. From it we will make a few running quotations.

It was full six years before the revolution of 1848, and nearly ten before Louis Bonaparte executed his *coup d'etat*, that De Tocqueville, in a speech in the Chamber of Deputies on the state of the country, in which he pointed out the general relaxation of public morals, a growing desire for office, the indifference of the people amidst attacks on society, the pernicious effects of a governmental policy which addressed itself to the worst, instead of to the better, impulses of the citizens, and the equally demoralizing effects of political coalitions based not on principle but on interest, among others spoke the following words:—

"Yes, gentlemen, it is necessary that somebody should declare, and that the people, who hear us, should learn, that the representative system is in peril. The nation, which feels its inconveniencee, does not sufficiently appreciate its advantages. . . . . And liberty, too, let me be permitted to say, is in peril. Undoubtedly, when we have the entire use, and sometimes, I will grant, witness the abuse, of liberty, it may appear puerile to say that it is in peril. It is true that these perils are not immediate, but allow me to affirm that it has been by this mode of action that nations in all ages have lost their liberty. To be sure, I see no one man great enough to become our master; but I say—and may my country tolerate my words respectfully—that thus have all nations proceeded when preparing for themselves a master. I know not where he is, or from which quarter he is to come; but he will come, sooner or later, if we continue to follow this road. . . . Now, gentlemen, if all this be true, what is the result? It is that the public spirit in this country, assailed in its very principle, is threatened with destruction. It results that instead of opinions which, as I have just said, might serve as a solid basis, be it to an opposition, be it to a Government, we meet only with a collection of petty private interests, mobile and transient, which can afford no point of support to anybody, neither to the Government nor to the opposition, and which necessarily surrenders the whole of society and the Government which rules it to a perpetual mobility, from which nothing can spring but anarchy and universal ruin."

In two powerful speeches in opposition to the foreign policy of M. Guizot, delivered in 1843 and 1845 respectively, he displays no less sagacity, and considerably higher talents as a parliamentary orator. We cannot refrain from quoting the concluding words of the second speech, in which he showed the tameness and colorlessness, the timidity and the fear of a policy which characterized Louis Philippe's foreign efforts:—

"What State is there in Europe, little or great, which believes that in any affair, small or great, but from which difficulties might arise, France would step forward, would remain at the breach, would pursue her enterprises to the end—enterprises, let me add, most just and most necessary? Where is the State, where can you find a cabinet, which would indulge (forgive the expression) in such dreams? There is none. It is known everywhere that you will take nobody's side, that you will not do anything. Well, if it is possible in this way to secure the tranquillity of a reign, it will never be possible thus to establish the permanency of a dynasty. None has ever been founded in this manner. Dynasties are not thus planted in the soil. No, gentlemen. Sooner or later my country will see that what I say here is demonstrated by experience."

Thus spoke De Tocqueville years before the revolutionary tempest of February burst upon France.

We regret that we cannot quote more fully. The work is replete with prophecies which have since been fulfilled, and is the strongest argument which could be addressed in favor of the justice of the judgment, which has placed De Tocqueville foremost among the greatest and best of all political writers and thinkers of modern times.

JEALOUSY. By George Sand. T. B. Peterson & Bros., No. 306 Chesnut street, Philada.

Probably the best work which has recently issued from the press of Messrs. Peterson, is the last production of the fertile brain of that anomalous social phenomena, George Sand. We say it is the best not so much because of the contents of the novel proper as because of a very pleasantly-written biographical preface, which gives us a good idea of the past life and present habits of this once personally fascinating, and still literary belle, whose real name was Aurore Dupin, afterwards M'me Dudevant, and whose *nom de plume* is now so well-known. It has, like all of its predecessors, a wonderful interest for all ladies, and more particularly gentleman. We do not know the cause, but the fact is nevertheless true, that the only class of female writers who can claim male readers are those over whose personal affairs the veil of mystery is a beautifier. Prominent among these we may mention the writer of "Jealousy." The work itself is a delightful little novel, one of those creations which are said to be born in an hour, and can be read, and will be read, by thousands of our *literati* with deep pleasure and unceasing interest.

THE LOST BRIDE. By T. S. Arthur. T. B. Peterson & Bro., No. 306 Chesnut street.

All of Mr. Arthur's works have a sameness, or rather, a similarity to each other; and the present one is no exception. Dealing only in the moral and refined, he has the power of combining the elevating and interesting. The success which has attended his writings, and their enlarged popularity, are best attested by their unrivalled circulation, particularly throughout the interior of our State. A sojourn of many summers in the heart of the rural districts has convinced us that as a writer for the residents in the country Mr. Arthur is without a competitor. On every farmer's centre-table we find a number of his works; and they, with a lady's magazine, is all the current literary food with which our agriculturalists are supplied. The present work, printed in a large, clear type, and on good paper, is destined to receive as much patronage as has been extended to its numerous predecessors.

THOMAS A'BECKETT. By G. H. Hollister. W. S. Spencer, Boston.

At the present time tragedies in blank verse appear to be fashionable. Swinbourne has given us two, and Mr. G. H. Hollister has favored us with another. The work before us treats, as its name indicates, of the life and career of the great archbishop. Its fault is that of artificiality, coldness, and over supply of those ornate figures which show great study but little discretion. We will merely quote a passage as a fair sample of its style. The answer of Becket to the king, when offered the Archbishopric, presents a fair specimen of the general execution of the tragedy:—

Becket. My sovereign lord, the weary weight
would crush me.
Already do I groan beneath your bounty.
The offices of chancellor were much;
Besides, I am provost of Beverley,
The dean of Hastings, constable of the Tower;
The Baronies of Eye and Berkham, too,
Rest in my keeping; and the young Prince Henry,
Presumptive heir of England, is my pupil,
And looks to me to mirror to his eyes
The graces of a king.
Yet more, my life hath flaws
That shrewd, inspecting men, with bitter tongues,
Would fail not to make patent to the world.
Again, I never led a hermit's life,
Nor shaved my head, nor sandaled yet my feet,
To go upon a saintly pilgrimage,
Nor felt the damp of cloisters, nor did penance.
Nor won the favor of suffragan bishops,
Who, for such elevation, needs must hate me.
My culture is in letters, knightly feats,
Gaming and hunting, hawking, horsemanship,
I have fought battles, too, and shed men's blood,
At Toulouse, as your Majesty doth know,
And on the borders of fair Normandy,
Where, at my cost, I kept twelve hundred knights.
I lack the holy unction of a life
Spent in meek charities and lowly duties,
Savoring of sanctity. My heart is proud;
My ear is tickled with the applause of scholars,
And my eye bends to the nodding of a plume.
I love the warlery of Plantagenet
Better than anthems piercing Gothic roofs,
And the long wailing of a bugle note
Touches me more than silver bells at vespers.
The laugh of peasant girls, proud ladies' smiles,
Are dearer to me than the sighs of nuns.
Whose hearts keep time to soon rosaries.
Pardon me, sire, I *dare* not take the see.

THE BRIGAND; OR, THE DEMON OF THE NORTH. A Novel, by Victor Hugo. T. B. Peterson. & Bros.

The reputation achieved by Hugo previously to the appearance of "Les Miserables" was widely extended; but the reception of that, his great *chef d'œuvre*, placed him among the foremost of European novelists. Its translation into English caused a desire for the procurance of the other productions of his pen, and, as usual, among the first to supply the popular wants is the house of Peterson. "The Brigand" is a wild, thrilling creation of an intense imagination. It abounds with the most exciting episodes, ever-varying incidents, ceaseless changes, and unexpected *denouement*. The interest is maintained throughout the whole work, and the reader's attention never allowed for one instant to flag. It deserves and will receive an immense sale, as the works of Hugo are ever popular, and the style in which they are got up by Messrs. Peterson are such as to place them within the reach of all the people.

The Round Table, speaking of the propriety of publishing Nathaniel Hawthorne's Diary, as is at present being done by the *Atlantic Monthly*, comments with force on the indelicacy of such a course, and justly says:—

"And we have no right thus to pry into the journal of the departed romancist. The works which he wished to be given to the world, he himself gave. On those he lavished the wealth of his rich genius and exquisite imagination. On those he wished his fame to rest; through those he wished to be judged by contemporaries and posterity. Is not the wish reasonable? Has not the author the right to demand that his merits be judged by the works which he has elaborated, on which he has spent his best years, and which he has chosen to offer for the criticism and decision of the public? Or is it right to rummage the dead author's desk and publish a selection, not the author's, of passages from the scrap-books and note-books which he has left behind him?

"The reason of the publication of this Diary may be found, probably, in the desire of the magazine publishers to keep upon their list of contributors the name of one so widely known and so worthily honored. But we submit that it is no right of publishers thus to parade in their issues the private notes and personal records of the authors whose elaborate works have gained them renown. If such a course is to be encouraged and pursued, we shall have next the publication of a deceased writer's expense-books and the records of his personal disbursements. No author who has achieved any prominence, and who wishes to preserve his fame undimmed, will dare to leave, or even to keep, any record of his stray thoughts or unfinished efforts, with the fear and the prospect hanging over him that whatever he puts upon paper will be rushed into print after his death."

Lake Disasters in 1865.

A list furnished to the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* by Captain Weber, General Inspector of the Board of Lake Underwriters, shows that 152 lives were lost on the lakes last year, and that the total loss of property amounted to $1,885,643. No list of disasters for 1864 was made up, and we cannot show, therefore, how the losses of last year will compare with those of the year previous. In 1863 the lives lost were 123, and the loss of property $1,480,434. In 1862, loss of life 108; of property, $1,162,173. The total number of vessels in 1865 was 1749, tonnage, 449,925; in 1863 there were 1870 vessels, with 470,034 tonnage.

Captain Weber says that a large proportion of these disasters are caused by vessels going ashore in thick or foggy weather. This arises mainly from culpable ignorance of the plainest rules of navigation by the masters. There is unfortunately no law requiring them to pass an examination, and, according to Captain Weber, "almost any one, whether capable or not, can get command of a vessel, if he has influence."

A Horse Race in the Desert.

On the 20th of January a trial of endurance, as well as of speed, with regard to the relative merits of Arab and English thoroughbred horses in hot climates, took place in the desert between Cairo and Suez. A pure Arab, belonging to Prince Halim, and an English horse, the property of Mr. Smart, started together from Cairo at seven hours, eleven minutes, thirty seconds A. M., and at three hours eight minutes P. M. the Arab horse reached the goal at Suez, having traversed the distance of ninety miles in seven hours, fifty-six minutes, thirty seconds, while his English competitor broke down nearly eighteen miles from the winning post. Reaumer's thermometer marked 30 deg., with a high wind blowing.

Ascensions of Mont Blanc.

The *Bulletin de la Societe de Geographie de Paris* has the following historical statistical statement, which may be considered complete, of the climbing of Mont Blanc:—"From the year 1786 to the end of 1865, the total number of ascensions of Mont Blanc was 293, of which 187 were carried out by Englishmen, 39 by Frenchmen and Savoyards, 21 by Americans, 19 by Germans, and 9 by Swiss. The first ascension took place in 1786, by Jacob Balmat and Dr. Picard; the second and third by H. B. de Saussure. Marie Paradis was the first woman who made the ascent, in 1809; Mad'lle Henriette d'Angeville the second, in 1838. In the year 1865 Mont Blanc was climbed by 35 persons, among whom were four ladies.

—The Wilmington (North Carolina) *Journal* records the arrival of one hundred and seventy-five tons of iron for the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, and also one hundred and seventy-five tons for the Wilmington and Weldon road, both from New York. The Presidents of the two companies are now at the North, making arrangements for the complete restoration of their roads, so as to place them in a condition to accommodate the public, both in travel and the freighting business, on a more ample scale than can be expected of them at present.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The People, the President, and the Politicians.

From the Times.

The sober second thought is evidently doing doing its work among the politicians. The majority of the Union party in Congress begin to evince a gratifying unwillingness to play the game of the few reckless men who have arrogated the authority of leaders. There is a manifest tendency in the direction of prudence, if not of absolute conservatism. The rage for Constitutional amendments gradually abates. The crusade against the Southern States is moderated, not to say checked, by an increased regard for consequences. The warfare against the President, though persisted in by the radical press, finds less sympathy in the Capitol, where other counsels than those of the disunionists for the moment prevail.

For this wholesome change the country is undoubtedly indebted in a large degree to the President. Had he been composed of more pliable material, possessed less firmness of purpose, or been in any manner subject to the external influences by which less courageous men are swayed, the radical disunionists would have carried everything before them. Every branch of the Government would have been subject to their rude energy. A central directory, holding secret sessions in a committee-room of the Capitol, would have laid aside the Constitution as a useless scroll, discarded the decisions of the Supreme Court, made the votes of Congress effectual for everything, and frustrated the whole object of the war by rendering the restoration of the Union impossible. The firmness of Andrew Johnson has in a measure saved us from these perils, immediate and contingent, and imposed a restraint upon conduct that would have led to a renewal of civil conflict.

Without in any instance overstepping the defined boundaries of the Presidential authority, he has asserted the rightful privileges of his office, and turned to just account the opportunities that have come before him. The iron nerve which, during the war, sustained him amidst no ordinary danger, has enabled him to stand unflinchingly before assaults that would have intimidated another man. His courage, his presence of mind, his clearness of intellect, and steadiness of will have indeed made themselves more manifest as the occasions for their exercise have arisen. If he has spoken publicly with greater frequency, greater fulness, and greater significance than Presidents have usually done, it should be remembered that never since the formation of the Union has there been a similar necessity for this kind of Executive effort. It now and then he has been more pointedly controversial and denunciatory than comports with the pleasure of radical newspapers, let it be borne in mind that the radicals themselves, by the virulence and indecency of their attacks, compelled him to vindicate his own manhood and uphold the high trust reposed in him, by indicating his course and the grounds upon which he relies for its justification. This always may it be said, as well of his impromptu addresses as of those which bore evidence of preparation, and of his messages to Congress not less than either—that Andrew Johnson has satisfactorily vindicated the constitutionality and the consistency of his position, and the wisdom of his policy considered as a means of healing wounds produced by the Rebellion, and restoring peace and integrity to the Union. Therefore, we repeat, the country may thank the President for the vigor and intelligence with which he has recalled Congress to a sense of its duties, and for the pluck which has enabled him more or less completely to baffle the plans of the disunionists.

Another and yet more powerful influence is in operation to counteract the movements of the disunionists, and direct the labors of Congress into more useful channels. The people of the North are making their power felt in various directions, and especially in the direction of those who are supposed to represent them at Washington. It is well understood that since the delivery of the veto message, public opinion has not permitted professed members of the Union party to forget the purpose for which the war against the Rebellion was conducted, or the nature of the platform upon which they were respectively elected. The imposing demonstration in this city gave the key note to the Union party throughout the country, and we anticipate that, as time rolls on, the pressure which constituencies may legitimately exercise upon their representatives will exhibit augmented force. If this expectation be fulfilled, the threatened disruption of the party will be averted, the radicals will be thrust into the background, and the constitutional views enunciated with so much cogency by the President will be sustained.

The truth is that an overwhelming majority of the American people have not, and never had, any decided sympathy with the principles or plans of the extremists. Your Phillipses and Garrisons have been supported by a faction which compensated by noise and activity for insignificance of number; and though the result of the war has seemed to yield tribute to their influence, everybody knows that the abolition of slavery is attributable, not to their advocacy, but to causes which were developed during the progress of the conflict. Their violence to-day, then, reflects simply the feeling of a faction which, though capable, negatively, of mischief, is incapable of producing any positive effect upon the vast mass of public opinion. It may suit the passing convenience of politicians to keep alive sectional animosities, to cultivate crotchets at any possible cost, and to gratify their capricious vengeance, albeit its product be the permanent disruption of the Union. But for these things the people will have no patience.

Their animosity towards the South ceased when the victory of our soldiers over the Rebellion had been consummated; thenceforward, they regarded the citizens of the South as erring friends and brethren who had been punished for their error—not as aliens and enemies, to be treated with harshness and contumely all their days. So also in reference to the object and the end of the war itself. As understood by the people, the restoration of the Union was the one great purpose; and having put down Southern Rebels who fought to destroy the Union, they are not likely to look with favor on Northern radicals who scold and conspire to tear the Union asunder.

In this great fact rests our principal source of hope and confidence. The people are for the Union, let who may be against it. The people are for the Constitution as the fathers made it, whether the radicals are contented with it or not. Sooner or later the judgment of the people will not admit of misconstruction on either point; and Congress shows its sagacity when it yields seasonably to the obvious current of national opinion, instead of vainly striving to thwart or resist it.

The Democratic Interpretation of the Veto.

From the Tribune.

No one affects to doubt that the men who joyfully anticipated the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, and who surrounded and cheered Andrew Johnson when he made his 22d of February speech, were mainly bitter opponents of his election to the Presidency, and of his preceding acts and professions, which made him the candidate of the Union party. In other words, they were anti-coercion, anti-war Democrats—"Copperheads," we say, "for short"—including a very large infusion of undeniable Rebels. These are the men who mainly glorify the veto and the speech, because they are held to foreshadow the future ascendancy in our Government of the ideas and principles which plunged the South into rebellion. Hence the *World*, dilating on the significance of the veto, thus expounds its purport:—

"In vetoing that bill, the President committed himself against the whole order of ideas, the entire system of policy, of the predominant faction of the Republican party. The very core of the Republican policy is a fussy philanthropy for the negro. Ever since that party was organized, it has made the negro the grand pivot on which the whole politics of the country have turned. The veto is a vigorous blow at that system. It is the striking of the great bell in the tower to mark the beginning of a new era. For the last generation, our politics have revolved about the negro; for the next, they are to revolve about the Union. The veto brings out, in bold relief, a fundamental difference in the whole mode of thought which prevails respectively in the Capitol and the Presidential mansion. * * *

"We do not see how, as politicians, the radicals could pursue any other course than the one they have adopted. *The President has done his best to render them and their policy odious.* If the Union is restored without negro suffrage, they have no future. Arithmetic enough to add the white voters of the South to the Northern vote for General McClellan, is all that is needed to demonstrate that the Republican party will be a minority the moment the Union is restored. The radicals have nothing to hope afterwards, for anything to expect meanwhile, from submission to the policy of the President. If they must sink into obscurity, they had rather go down as martyrs than as *apostates*."

—These asseverations of an enemy are in essence honorable to those they assail and reproach. The "fussy philanthropy" which has rescued four millions of our countrymen from the auction-block and the coffle, from legal chattelhood, with jealously enforced ignorance, and wrested two millions of our countrywomen from utter helplessness and subjection to the coarsest and most brutal lust, needs no vindication. When assailed, its devotees should simply point to the pyramid of broken shackles rising from hell to heaven, and keep silence.

"State Rights" and "the Union" were for more than forty years the alternate watchwords of the champions of American slavery. Whoever resisted any of its exactions or pretensions found State Rights interposed in their behalf; where this would not serve, they were menacingly ordered to desist, or the slaveholders would dissolve the Union. The potency of these devices has in good part vanished, but the habit of resorting to them is inveterate; and the generation which so long found the invocation profitable must not be expected to abandon it.

The Republican party was founded on a single idea—resistance to the territorial extension or expansion of slavery in our Union. On that idea, it struggled through weakness and defeat up to strength and triumph. Slavery thereupon precipitated a conflict of arms, which necessitated and resulted in its own destruction. In the progress of that conflict it became necessary to invoke the assistance of the enslaved, and to promise not only to establish but to maintain their freedom. That pledge we are now bound to fulfil to the extent of our ability. If this subjects us to unpopularity and defeat, we shall confront these as serenely as, and far less anxiously than, we assumed the responsibilities of success and power.

"The negro," as such, is nothing to us: but humanity, justice, equal rights before the law, are everything. To deny justice and opportunity to the humblest, the most despised or dejected, is a crime which rocks the foundation of the strongest State. It is a crime which unsettles and blasts. Not for the negro exclusively, but in the interest of every human being, do we demand that the laws of our country, and of every part of it, shall be conformed to the dictates of eternal right, so that every one shall joyfully feel and accept the obligations of loyalty and patriotism.

The Republican party must ultimately dissolve and pass away, as all other parties have done or should do. It will die when its work is done, and not till then. So long as four millions of our countrymen shall be ground under the heel of contempt and oppression—denied the commonest rights of humanity—be pariahs in the land of their birth—excluded, without a shadow of pretense or fault on their part, from all political franchises—forbidden to ride in public vehicles, or prosecute lawful and useful callings—be excluded from places of public amusement, and treated as outcasts even in the house of God—the party of freedom and justice must not, cannot die.

That a "restoration" which stifles the inflexibly loyal people of the South and falsifies the public sentiment of eleven States, by consigning them to the unchecked domination of the Rebel minority, will put the Republicans out of power is quite probable. You can make three a majority of seven simply by prescribing that two of the four shall not count. All parties have their camp-followers and vultures, who are habitually "on the make," and who are constitutionally attracted to that quarter whence the scent of prey comes strongest. We, certainly, shall not be "apostates;" nor shall we, if power and its votaries leave us, be "martyrs." Office did not make us Republicans; office cannot make us apostates; but if the people shall see fit to give power to our adversaries we shall be relieved of a weighty trust, not overtaken by a grievous calamity. It is our simple duty to be faithful to our principles; it rests with others to give or withhold the power essential to their triumph. Not to sit on the Treasury benches, but to be true to our convictions of right and duty, is our guiding-star; and, until this fails, we shall nowise be "martyrs."

Tinkering the Constitution.

From the World.

Some intelligent citizens of Iowa, justly uneasy at every finger being thrust into the Constitutional pie except their own, have petitioned for an amendment of the Constitution, recognizing the existence of God and the divinity of Christ. Of course, Congress should have power in the second clause "to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

The gratitude of the Deity at an official acknowledgment of his existence by the United States may be more easily imagined than described; probably he would immediately perform some miracle of a very astounding character—drive Maximilian out of Mexico by clouds of fleas, bleach Sambo into the whiteness of the petitioners from Iowa, reduce his brain to that modicum, and take the curve out of his shin to put it in their intellect.

There is a very large class, however, of most excellent citizens of the Hebrew race, intelligent, industrious, obedient to the laws, irreproachable in their domestic relations, who still persist in not admitting the divinity of Christ. There are some very good Unitarians who indulge in the same preposterous perversity of thought. What is to be done with these people under the proposed amendment?

They would be placed in the awkward dilemma of honesty and disloyalty, or hypocrisy and loyalty.

However, we must give the Iowa reformers the benefit of the admission that they are as logical and a good deal more consistent than some of their party associates. The leading Republicans have established the count-noses theory as the Constitution of the United States, and it is pretty certain that under the count-noses system our worthy Hebrew fellow-citizens would not be much better off than Isaac of York in the castle of Front de Boeuf.

We shall never feel perfectly satisfied that the great popular revolution, as Greeley calls it, has really accomplished its object, until we see an *auto da fe* of a Mormon, a gold speculator whose Bible stops at the Old Testament, a former slaveholder, and a Northern State-rights Democrat, in Union Square, opposite the Loyal League Club House. They all have deserved such fate a thousand times, and only the magnanimity of the people of the free States would be content with one death. That magnanimity, which is the wonder of the world, is the result of their glorious system of free schools and the universal toleration of opinion if it is one way.

England and the Fenians.

From the Tribune.

The rigorous measures which the English Government has for some time been employing for the suppression of the "Fenian conspiracy" have not, thus far, had the desired result. This, at least, is the opinion of the English Government and of the English people, who, according to the latest advices, have become so alarmed as to be satisfied with nothing short of the suspension of the habeas corpus writ in all Ireland. The Lord Lieutenant has notified the Government that he can assume no responsibility for any disturbances of the peace in Ireland without such a suspension. The House of Commons has rushed through a bill for the suspension of the writ brought in by the Government in one night by 364 votes against 6. The House of Lords expressed its concurrence on the same night, and the royal assent was given to the bill on the day following. The United Kingdom is again breathing more freely, and indulging the hope that the final blow will soon be struck at those formidable Fenians.

The events to which the alarm in England during the last weeks appear to be chiefly due, are the discovery and seizure of immense quantities of ammunition, and the rumored sailing of a Fenian crusier from New York (the *Cuba*.) As regards the former, it seems that the manufacture of arms and ammunition has been really carried on in Dublin to a larger extent than any one not initiated supposed to be the case. The report concerning the privateer is for the present only a false alarm; but it is interesting to show what effect the appearance of one, two, or half a dozen *Alabamas*, sailing under Fenian colors, would produce upon the nerves, as well as the commerce of our English cousins.

They have, of course, long since become unanimous in England as to the conviction that the English neutrality laws are altogether insufficient, and a bill to make them more stringent has been introduced into Parliament.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

CARSON

GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK....$500,000

NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.

Par Value and Subscription Price, $10.

WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT,

COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem,

J. HOPKINS TARR.

SOLICITOR,

WILLIAM L. HIRST, Esq.

DIRECTORS,

COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS,
CHARLES S. OGDEN,
EDWIN MIDDLETON,
ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county North Carolina, about 3½ miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins of ore of about 2 feet in width and about 15 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of about $200 per ton in gold, the above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the Company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of his property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year: whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866.

DEAR SIR:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $210 92 per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully,

BOOTH & GARRETT.

DR. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 404 Walnut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 2 3

LIQUORS.

J. W. HAMMAR,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Foreign

BRANDIES, WINES,

AND

FINE OLD WHISKIES,

No. 620 MARKET STREET,

1 5 3m PHILADELPHIA.

M. NATHANS & SONS,

IMPORTERS OF

OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, ETC.

No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 1 9m

TEAS, &c.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40 CTS. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them 1 32

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions.
Of all descriptions.
Always on hand.
Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

BANKERS,

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881,
5-20s, OLD AND NEW,
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES.

PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 2 7 3m

U. S. SECURITIES.

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.

PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS,

No. 225 DOCK STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS. 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,

BANKERS,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold.
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 121 3m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BAN

HAS REMOVED

During the erection of the new Bank building,

TO

No. 305 CHESNUT STREET

5 20S.

7'30s,

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHERS

1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

OPENING.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

WILL OPEN,

THURSDAY, MARCH 1,

A NEW LINE OF [2 26 12t

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT Street.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

8 24 706 CHESNUT STREET

S. SILBERMAN & CO., IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS,

No. 13 N. FOURTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA

Portemonnaies, Pocket Books Purses, Travelling Bags, Satchels, Dressing Cases Ladies' Companions, Writing Desks, Portfolios Work Boxes, Jewel Boxes, Photograph Albums, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses Spectacles, Card Cases China and Gilt Ornaments, Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Fans, Hair Nets, Hair Ornaments, Steel Jewelry, Jet Goods, Cornelian Goods, Bracelets, Neck ties, Belt Clasps, Studs, Sleeve Buttons Scarf Pins, Scarf Rings, Silk Watch Guards, Leather Guards, Steel and Plated Chains, Watch Keys, Shawl Pins Violin Strings, Beads of all kinds, Dolls, Rubber Balls, Ominoes, Dice, Chessmen Chess Boards, Backgammon Boards, Playing Cards, Pocket Flasks, Drinking Cups, Tobacco Pipes, Tobacco Boxes, Tobacco Pouches Match Boxes, Pipe Stems, Cigar Tubes, Cigar Cases 3 15 1y

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN R. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions.
Of all descriptions.
Always on hand.
Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed a beautiful variety of ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES

Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24 wfm No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 519 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients as he has no secrets in his practice 10 3

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.

STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Eighth Page.*]

ALLEGED CHARGE OF LARCENY.—Before Alderman Beitler, yesterday afternoon, Richard Davis had a hearing upon an alleged charge of the larceny of four hundred dollars from Mr. Benjamin Camot. The evidence, as elicited before the magistrate, was in substance as follows:—

Mr. Camot testified that on last Monday morning he left his home with a little over four hundred dollars in his pocket. On reaching the establishment of Mr. Baynes, No. 728 Cherry street, where he was employed he changed his pantaloons and hung them up, with the money in one of the pockets. The accused worked on the next bench to him, and during the day he only left the room three times. Davis was left in the room each time during Mr. Camot's absence. About three o'clock in the afternoon, under pretense of being sick, the prisoner left for his home. About six o'clock the loss of the money was discovered.

The witness ascertained that Davis had expended a large amount of money, and in conversation with him the latter stated that he had received some back bounty, and had sold his discharge papers to a pension agent on Walnut street for $85. This statement was found to be false.

At the hearing the defendant denied selling the discharge papers to a certain pension agent on Walnut street, but stated that he sold them to a stock-broker on the corner of Third and Walnut streets.

The foreman of the shop in which the prisoner was employed testified that Davis had borrowed money from him, saying that he was short on account of sickness in his family.

A Mr. Brown was examined, who testified that he met the prisoner in a tavern at Twenty-first and Wood streets, and that he saw about $80 in the prisoner's possession. This was on Thursday evening.

Detective Lamon testified that he visited the residence of the accused, and in conversation with his wife, ascertained that she had received $40 from her husband, and that the latter had expended money for coal and other articles.

The prisoner denied all knowledge of the money, and insisted on being innocent of the charge preferred against him. Notwithstanding, he was bound over to answer.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION TO BUILDERS AND OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE.—A case was tried on Thursday, in the Supreme Court at New York, which seems to decide some important questions both of law and of practice which are well worth the consideration of the legal profession, and also those engaged in public improvements. The facts briefly stated are as follows:—

Valentine Fink vs. Frank Lyons, Simon Donau, Joseph Stern, Philip Stern, and Solomon Nordlinger.—This action is brought to recover the sum of $10,000 damages, alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff under the following circumstances:—The plaintiff Fink, is the owner of a lot and three-story brick building erected thereon. The defendants, Simon Donau, Joseph and Philip Stern, and Solomon Nordlinger, in November, 1864, composed the firm of Donau, Stern & Co., distillers, doing business adjoining the plaintiff's house. From the pleadings we learn that the firm above named were the lessees of the building; that the defendant, Frank Lyons, was a builder, employed by the firm to construct the building for the purpose of a distillery. In doing so the plaintiff claims that the rear wall of his building was very greatly injured; that the builder, Lyons, under the direction of the firm, took away large quantities of brick and mortar belonging to plaintiff's wall, particularly the rear one, which they nearly destroyed; that, in consequence of these acts, plaintiff's house, in some portions thereof had become untenantable; that a flue had been destroyed, and heavy metals and other improper substances were placed against his wall, thereby causing them to separate and render his building an unsafe, untenantable, and dangerous one. The plaintiff concludes his complaint by claiming damages to the amount of $10,000.

The defendants appeared by separate attorneys and counsel. The answer of the builder, Lyons, is a general denial. The firm of Donau, Stern & Co. answer first by a general denial, and then say that they had no title or interest in the property or lease.

During the trial the presiding Justice said that in that Court hereafter the rule must be enforced, that one counsel on a side be allowed to examine and cross-examine a witness. This decision for a short time created considerable feeling, for the builder appeared by one lawyer and the firm by another. The two counsel consulted for a time, but they were unable to consolidate their operations as to the questioning of witnesses.

A NEW WARD FOR PHILADELPHIA.—The following is a copy of an act to divide the Twenty-fourth Ward, in the City of Philadelphia, into two Wards, and to create a new ward to be called the Twenty-seventh Ward, introduced into the Legislature by Mr. Marks, of Philadelphia:—

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That all that part of the Twenty-fourth Ward lying south of Market street, or the West Chester road, be and the same is hereby created a ward, to be called the Twenty-seventh Ward; and said ward shall have and possess all the powers and privileges, and be subject to all the duties, imposed upon other wards in said city.

Section 2. That the qualified electors of said Twenty-seventh Ward shall at the election elect a member of the Select Council to serve for two years, and thereafter for such time as is or may be prescribed by law. Each of said wards shall be entitled to elect as many members of Common Council as is now provided by law.

Section 3. That the qualified voters of the Twenty-fourth Ward and of the Twenty-seventh Ward shall each elect three aldermen and three constables at the next election; the qualified electors of the Twenty-seventh Ward shall elect one alderman, and at the election which will be held on the second Tuesday of October, A. D. 1867, they shall elect two aldermen; the qualified voters of the Twenty-fourth Ward shall elect one alderman at each of the elections which will be held on the second Tuesday of October, in the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Section 4. The school sections of each of the said wards shall be designated respectively by the member of its ward. Every person now holding office or commission in the present Twenty-fourth Ward, as a ward officer, shall continue to hold and exercise his office for the term for which he was elected, if he shall continue to reside within the limits of the ward as it now exists, except School Directors, who shall be required to reside within the bounds of the school section of whose Board of Directors they are members.

THE SALE OF PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE CITY.—Select Council, at its last meeting, passed an ordinance providing for the sale of the following properties belonging to the city:—

No. 1, a four-story brick warehouse, No. 266 South Front street, and lot, 20 feet 7 inches front by 50 feet. No. 2, four-story brick warehouse, No. 264 South Front street, and lot, 20 feet 2½ inches, and 50 feet deep. No. 3, a four-story brick warehouse, No. 262 South Front street, and lot, 20½ feet by 50 feet. No. 4, a four-story brick warehouse, No. 260 South Front street, 20½ feet by 50 feet. No. 5, a four-story brick warehouse, No. 258 South Front street, and lot 20½ by 50 feet. No. 6, a four-story brick warehouse, known as the City Tobacco Warehouse, and lot 223 feet 10 inches on Spruce street, 172½ feet on Mattis street, and 172½ feet on Dock street. No. 7, a tenement-house, No. 431 Race street, and lot 16 feet 5 inches front and 80 feet deep. No. 8, a tenement on the west side of Richardson court, near Race street, and lot 9 feet 8 inches by 19 feet 10 inches. No. 9, a tenement adjoining and lot, 21 feet 9 inches by 19 feet 10 inches. Nos. 10 and 11, houses adjoining and lot same size. No. 12, a two and a half story brick house, on the east side of Front street, north of Noble, and lot 21 feet 9 inches by 62 feet. No. 13, a lot on the southeast corner of South and Carbon streets, Twenty-sixth Ward, 19 by 20 feet. No. 14, a two and a half story frame building on Front street, north of Noble, and lot 62 feet by 25 feet. The above lots and premises are to be sold separately or in parcels, to the highest bidder, by the Commissioner of City Property.

BROUGHT ON.—Detective Webb, one of the very best detectives in the force, came on from New York on Thursday night, bringing on with him Francis Caraher, charged with the murder, on November 16, 1864, at a drinkery, No. 127 South Third street, of one Michael Allen. Michael Allen entered the drinkery at 11 o'clock at night. He asked for liquor for himself and for three men who were with him. A considerable time later the accused, known by the sobriquet of "Reddy," came into the place, accompanied by a friend. Allen at the time was in a back room. He emerged in great excitement, and made a rush for Reddy. He struck at Reddy. Reddy then shot him. Twenty minutes afterwards Allen was dead. The defendant, whose real name appears to be Francis Caraher, asserts that he killed Allen in defense of his own life. Had he not fired, Allen, he declares, would have killed him.

THE NEW COURT HOUSE—PROPOSED CHANGE IN THE PLAN.—The work of preparing for the foundation of the new Court House at Sixth and Chesnut streets has been commenced, but the work of digging out will not be commenced, we understand, until Councils meet again, in consequence of the committee having the work in hand being desirous of changing the original plan. The contract was awarded for the erection of a building, with its greatest length fronting on Sixth street, but it is now proposed to reverse it, and have it to run across the square. The consent of Councils is to be asked for to make the change.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONSUMPTION.—From trustworthy data it has been estimated that at least one-fourth of all who are born in the United States have at birth lungs in a tuberculous condition, and, in consequence, are predisposed to Pulmonary Complaints; yet it is equally well established that this predisposition need not end in Consumption, Asthma, or any other lung disease, if due care and watchfulness be observed, and all exciting causes are promptly treated as they arise. It is in just such cases *Dr. Jayne's Expectorant* exercises its most beneficial effects, and has produced the largest proportion of its cures. Besides promptly removing Coughs and Colds, which, when left to themselves, are the most common causes of tuberculous development, this standard remedy allays any inflammation which may exist, and by promoting easy expectoration cleanses the lungs of the substances which clog them up, and which rapidly destroy when suffered to remain. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

MACHINERY PERFECTED.—In all the wide range of human inventions the genius of man has never been more usefully called into operation than in bringing to perfection a durable, cheap, efficient, and simple Sewing Machine. Applying these essential qualities of a good Sewing Machine to the Florence, sold at No. 630 Chesnut street, we consider that its projectors have a perfect right to claim for it, in the highest degree, simplicity with durability, and the further quality of doing a greater range of work than any other competitor, whilst it can be easily understood by all. Besides embodying all the advantages of other machines, the Florence possesses many improvements over any and all of them—such as making four different kinds of stitches, a self-adjusting tension adapted to all kinds of work, never failing to give the amount of tension always in exact proportion to the size of the bobbin, the peculiar method of taking up the slack thread, the excellent and exclusive feature of adjusting the length of the stitch, and the direction of the same, denominated the *reversible feed-motion*, which enables the operator, by simply turning a thumb-screw, to have the work run either to the right or left, to stay any part of the seam or fasten the ends of seams without turning the fabric. A careful examination of the construction and working of the Florence Machine will convince any one of its superiority, and we would advise our readers who are desirous of buying a gift that will be most acceptable to the wife, daughter, and friend, to buy a Florence Sewing Machine—a gift of beauty and utility that will last a lifetime. Every machine sold is warranted to give satisfaction, and instructions given without charge. Call early to secure prompt delivery, as the Company are now behind their orders.

KEEPING DOWN THE PRICE.—The combinations of the trade never affect Mr. William W. Alter, whose coal yards are at No. 957 N. Ninth street. While his coal is laboriously and faithfully screened for family use, the price is no higher than that charged elsewhere for an unreliable article. Send one order to Mr. Alter, and he makes you a permanent customer. Branch office, Sixth and Spring Garden.

SPRING MATTRESSES overhauled, mended, and made up new, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

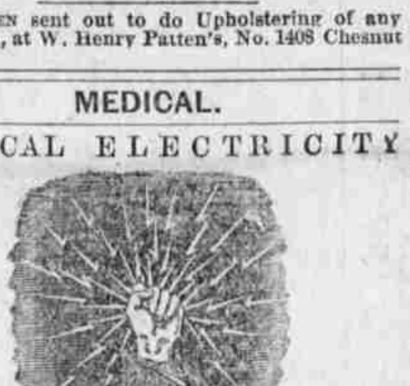
WILL OPEN on the 5th instant one case very fine double width all-wool Delaines, all the new and choice shades, at 90 cents per yard, the same as are now being sold at $1.15.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & Co.,
N. W. corner Eighth and Market streets.

WORKMEN sent out to do Upholstering of any description, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY



WONDERFUL SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY

DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S

ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE

No. 1220 WALNUT Street,

Electricity in all its Various Forms Administered for the Cure of Chronic Diseases.

Within the past five years, *thousands* of patients have been treated at this office, suffering from almost every form and condition of disease common to humanity, and in nearly all cases a benefit or perfect cure has been effected. Palsy, deafness, blindness, rheumatism, dyspepsia, cancer, and all the old knotty diseases that are a physician's curse, as it proves his inability to eradicate, are by our method comparatively easy of cure. Specimens of tumors of large growth extracted by means of Electricity alone, without pain, without the use of the knife, ligatures, or any other means, may be seen at our office by those interested. We are willing to undertake any of the following diseases, with every hope and prospect of success, with very many others not here enumerated:—

1. *Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.*—Epilepsy, Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.

2. *Organs and Tissues connected with the Digestive System.*—Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.

3. *Respiratory Organs.*—Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic disease of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.

4. *Fibrous and Muscular System.*—Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors.

5. *Urinary and Genital Organs.*—Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.

6. *Diseases Peculiar to Females.*—Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Anteversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries; Painful, Suppressed, Scanty, or Profuse Menstruation, Leucorrhœa.

TO LADIES we can recommend this treatment as one of UNVARIED SUCCESS. Almost innumerable cases have come under treatment at our office who can testify to this fact. Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department.

REFERENCES.—The diseased and all interested are referred to the following named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others at No. 1220 WALNUT Street:—

A. J. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, No. 916 Spruce street; A. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, St. Louis, Missouri; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Delaware; R. A. Semple, thread manufacturer, Mount Holly, New Jersey; W. B. Smith, iron-founder, No. 1022 Hanover street, Philadelphia; George Douglass Local Express Company, Philadelphia; J. W. Bradley, publisher, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Robert Work, No. 51 N. Third street; Colonel F. N. Sweeney, assessor, Second District of Philadelphia, Walnut and Eighth streets; George O. Evans, No. 418 Arch street, below Fifth; William Pelouse, type founder, Third and Chesnut streets; Ed. McLane, manufacturer of cotton goods, with very many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of disease can apply at the Office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the Office.

All letters addressed to

DR. S. W. BECKWITH,

2 1smw No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Phila.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 1y

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—
Tickets can be had at the
PROGRAMME OFFICE,
No. 431 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock, every evening. 1 1tf

FOYER OF ACADEMY.

CHAS. H. JARVIS'

FOURTH MATINEE,

ON THURSDAY, MARCH 8,

AT FOUR P. M.

SINGLE ADMISSION..................ONE DOLLAR

Tickets and Programmes at the Music Stores. 3 3 4t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING,
This (Saturday) Evening,
This (Saturday) Evening,
This (Saturday) Evening,
This (Saturday) Evening,
This (Saturday) Evening,
A GREAT DOUBLE BILL!
A Great Double Bill!
A Great Double Bill!
A Great Double Bill!
A Great Double Bill!
POSITIVELY
LAST APPEARANCE
OF
THE ICE WITCH.
THE ICE WITCH. THE ICE WITCH.
THE ICE WITCH. THE ICE WITCH.
THE ICE WITCH. THE ICE WITCH.
THE ICE WITCH. THE ICE WITCH.
THE ICE WITCH. THE ICE WITCH.
THE ICE WITCH THE ICE WITCH.
The performance to conclude with the great Moral Drama,
TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM.
Ten Nights in a Bar-room.
Ten Nights in a Bar-room.
Ten Nights in a Bar-room.
Ten Nights in a Bar-room.
Ten Nights in a Bar-room.
Admission to evening performance, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 00.
Doors open at 6 45. Curtain rises at 7·30
MONDAY EVENING, March 5,
THE THREE GUARDSMEN,
THE THREE GUARDSMEN,
THE THREE GUARDSMEN,
AND
CHARLES XII.
CHARLES XII.
CHARLES XII.
In active preparation, a new Drama, entitled,
THE LOST JEWELS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF "SAM."
SECOND WEEK, SECOND WEEK,
OF MR. CHANFRAU
AS "SAM," "YOU KNOW, YOU KNOW,"
Aided by OLIVE LOGAN,
C. T. PARSLOE,
and the author, DE WALDEN.
TO-NIGHT, AND EVERY NIGHT.
"SAM."

Sam..Mr. CHANFRAU
Laura..OLIVE LOGAN
Dick, Sam's Tiger...........................C. T. PARSLOE
Bill Crockett..................................DE WALDEN
General Roslyn.........................Mr. F. F. Mackay
James Plushley..........................Owen Marlowe
Miss Euphemia Roslyn......................Mrs. Thayer
Emily Cropley............................Mrs. T. A. Crease
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
SATURDAY—GALA NIGHT.
LAST NIGHTS OF J. S. CLARKE.
GRAND COMIC CARNIVAL.
CLARKE AS THE IMMORTAL TOODLES.
CLARKE AS THE BACKWOODS CONGRESSMAN.
Eighth time of the successful new American Comedy,
THE MEMBER FROM PIKE.
Local character, local scenery, fine tableaux, comic effects, and excellent cast.
Scene—Washington. Period—The Present.
Act I.—An accurate view of Pennsylvania avenue.
Act II.—Consultation of members.
Act III.—Speech of the Congressman from Pike.
Act IV.—The passage of the bill.
After which,
THE TOODLES.
Jerrold's celebrated Nautical Drama of
BLACK EYED SUSAN.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—
WALNUT STREET, ABOVE EIGHTH.
BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.
EVERY EVENING,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
SPLENDID BALLETS, BRILLIANT COMEDIES,
Laughable Burlesques, Humorous Farces,
Delightful Ballads, Comic Pantomimes,
GENIUS—NOVELTY—MERIT.
Amusements of all nations combined. Star Dramatic Company. Grand Corps de Ballet. Ethiopian and Pantomime Corps.
Evening—Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7·30.
FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF LADIES AND CHILDREN Matinees will be given every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Doors open at 2 o'clock; commence at 2 30.
BRILLIANT ARRAY OF ARTISTIC TALENT.
SIGNORA JOVETTA, THE GREAT ITALIAN DANSEUSE.
Mr. J. W. Smith, and his grand Corps-de-Ballet, Mr. G. Johnson, Mr. R. Butler, Mr. S. Hemple, Mr. J. Pilgrim, the South American Brothers, Mr. W. H. Mathews, Mr. J. M. Mortimer, Mr. H. Kelly, Mr. J. Keegan, Master Barry, etc.

NEW PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM, NO. 833 MARKET Street.
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.
WILD AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN.
WILD AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN.
THE MAMMOTH BABY, THREE YEARS OLD.
THE MAMMOTH BABY, THREE YEARS OLD.
WEIGHING ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO AND A-HALF POUNDS.
And one thousand other
LIVING CURIOSITIES. 2 27 6t

COSTUMES! COSTUMES!

A splendid assortment of

COSTUMES AND PROPERTIES,

FOR MASQUERADES,

Are offered to the attention of the ball-going public at this gay and festive season, at the

COSTUMERY,

Of twenty-five years' establishment,

No. 917 RACE STREET, North Side.

Every effort will be made to please the taste of those who attend the Carnival Balls of the Season.

W. C. DESMOND,
2 20 1m No. 917 RACE Street.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of
CHRIST REJECTED
still on exhibition 11

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16 3m

THE "EXCELSIOR" HAMS

(Selected from the best Corn-Fed Hogs.)
ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

J. H. MICHENER & CO.,
GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,
And Curers of the Celebrated
"EXCELSIOR"
SUGAR CURED HAMS,
Tongues and Beef,
Nos. 142 and 144 North FRONT Street.
None genuine unless branded
"J. H. M. & CO., EXCELSIOR."

The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves) expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor; free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 2 27 tuths3m

DRY GOODS.

THOMAS SIMPSON'S SONS,
NOS. 922 AND 924 PINE STREET.
Are now offering at reduced prices the following:—
BLANKETS—BLANKETS.
BLANKETS CHEAP.
SPLENDID BLANKETS—From $5 per pair up.
10-4 Blankets, all wool, $5 50, worth $8.
11-4 do. do. $7, worth $10.
12-4 do. do. $10, worth $14.
Also, a full assortment of Crib and Cradle Blankets, at low prices.
LINEN GOODS.
8-4 Barnsley Table Damask, all qualities.
White and Unbleached Table Linens, all widths and patterns, at reduced prices.
Also, a large assortment of Towels, both white and unbleached, from 18c. a piece up.
Napkins and Doylies in great variety, cheap.
We can offer a great bargain in Linen Sheetings and Shirtings. The best makes of Linen Shirtings, 10-4 wide for $1·50 per yard; cheaper than muslin.
Russia Diapers, all widths, from $2·50 a piece up.
We have an excellent assortment of Linen Lawns Cambrics, from the coarsest to the finest number, at a very small advance.
Shirt Bosoms, from 28c. up.
Neat Styles Heavy Marseilles, for Ladies' and Children's wear, 80 cents per yard worth $1·25. These goods are just in from New York auction.
27 inch Medicated All Linen Huck Towelling, 35 cents per yard—worth 50 cents.
Cambric Edgings and Insertings. A new and beautiful assortment just opened.
WHITE GOODS.
We have just received a large assortment of White Goods, at a very great reduction.
Brilliants, all qualities and styles, from 40c. up.
Cambrics, dressed and undressed.
Swiss and French Muslins, Striped Muslins, Nainsook's Plaid Muslins 20 per cent. less than formerly.
DRESS GOODS.
Just received, a full and well selected assortment of Poplins, Merinoes, White Glace Mohair, for evening dresses.
Alpacas and Delaines, good quality and colors, cheap.
Black and white striped Mohair Skirting.
Balmoral Skirting, 75c. a yard up.
Also, a full assortment of Skirts.
Plain Black Alpaca, 31c. up.
Calicoes, 16c. up. Ginghams, cheap.
English and French Chintzes and Percals beautiful patterns at a very small advance.
HOSIERY AND MERINO GOODS.
We have a large stock of Hosiery and are anxious to sell it off. We therefore, have reduced the prices to a very low figure. Ladies' White Hose, from 18c. a pair up. Gents' White and Unbleached Hose, good quality, all sizes. Children's White and Unbleached Hose, cheap.
A good assortment of Woollen Hose.
Merino Shirts and Drawers, in great variety, at low prices.
We have all makes, widths, and qualities of Muslin, both white and brown.
Sheetings and Pillow Muslins, at reasonable prices.
A reduction made for Dorcas or other Benevolent Societies, at
THOMAS SIMPSON'S SONS,
1 29mws Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

TABLE LINENS AND WHITE GOODS.

BROWN TABLE LINENS at 62½, 75, and $1 25.
HAND-LOOM TABLE LINENS at 87½, $1, $1 12½, and $1 25.
BLEACHED TABLE LINENS at $1, $1 12½, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, and $2.
Barnsley double satin DAMASKS extra heavy.
Fine single DAMASKS, in new and beautiful patterns.
NAPKINS, both single and double damask.
DOYLIES, all linen, from $1 50 per dozen up.
BIRD-EYE, for children's aprons, at 65, 75, 87½, $1, and $1·25.
SCOTCH DIAPERING at $2, $2·50, $3, $3·50, $4, $4·50, $5 and $6.
BUCKABACK TOWELS, from $2·50 per dozen up.
FINE DAMASK TOWELS at all prices, some beautiful goods.
BUCKABACK from 25 cents to 55 cents per yard.
GERMAN ROLL for glass towelling.
RICHARDSON'S HEAVY SHIRTING LINENS, in every number.
PILLOW LINENS, 40, 42, 45, and 54 inches wide.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, very low.
SHIRT BOSOMS, made of the best linen.
WHITE GOODS. WHITE GOODS.
Soft finish CAMBRICS, extra width and qualities.
NAINSOOKS and JACONETS.
BRILLIANTS in a great variety of patterns.
STRIPED NAINSOOKS, plaid cambrics.
HOSIERY, both bleached and brown, at 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50, 62½, and 75.
Just opened, a large line of NEW SPRING CHINTZES at 25 and 28c.
Beautiful yard wide ENGLISH CHINTZES, entirely new.
French PERCALES, in buff and pink. These are cheap.
French MUSLINS, expressly for skirts.
English LONG CLOTH, very fine.
My stock of BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS I believe to be cheaper than they are being sold anywhere. Just opened one case fine yard wide bleached at 31c., one case at 33c., and one at 35c.: these are a great bargain; also, all the finest makes always on hand.
SHEETINGS in every width.
MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES.
LANCASTER COUNTERPANES.
HONEY COMB QUILTS, extra heavy, with red border.
CRIB COUNTERPANES.
These goods are all marked very low, and having bought them lately, I know they are cheap.
GRANVILLE B. HAINES,
3 1 thsm3t No. 1013 MARKET Street above Tenth.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 N. EIGHTH STREET,
EAST SIDE,
Have just received a large lot of
HAND-MADE WOOLLEN GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, VEIL HAIR NETS.
And a full line of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID, SILK, AND FANCY GLOVES.
Also, a large lot of
CROCHET LACES,
Which we are offering at reduced prices. 9 12§

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

1866. Spring Importation. 1866.

E. M. NEEDLES.

HAS JUST OPENED

1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,

In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED PLAID and Figured Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsook, Dimities, Swiss, Mull, and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.

100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.
100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of styles and price from 90c. to $1·50.
300 PARIS GOFFERED SKIRTS, newest styles, of my own importation.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 4§

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHIEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 4 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

GOFFERING MACHINES.
GOFFERING MACHINES.
A large assortment of Goffering Machines just received per steamer "St. George."
FOR SALE BY
ISAAC TOWNSEND,
House-Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
1 24 Below Tenth Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

TEMPLE
OF
FASHION.

Small Profits. Quick Sales.

HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.

LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

BOURNE,
1 23tuths3m* No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Notice is hereby given that the Honorable the Judges of the Court aforesaid have fixed MONDAY, the 5th day of March, A. D. 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., for hearing exceptions to the following Charters of Incorporation, when, if exceptions be not filed thereto, the same will be allowed, viz.:—
1. Home Building and Loan Association.
2. Spring Garden Methodist Episcopal Church in the City of Philadelphia.
3. German Building and Loan Association.
4. Philadelphia Butchers' Beneficial Society.
5. The Decatur Building Association of Frankford.
6. Second Congregational Church of the City of Philadelphia.
7. The German Hebrew Congregation Bodef Sholem.
8. The Central Building and Loan Association.
9. Social Mechanics' Beneficial Association No. 7.
10. The Milestown Building and Loan Association No. 5.
11. Southwark Building Association.
12. Moyamensing Building Association.
13. Philadelphia Masonic Relief Association.
FREDERICK G. WOLBERT,
17 3t Prothonotary.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JOSEPH T. WILSON, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that ANNA R. WILSON and MARY WILSON, have filed in said Court their petition and appraisement of personal property elected to be retained by them as the family of said decedent, under the act of Assembly of April 14 1851, and supplements and that the same will be approved on FRIDAY, March 16, 1866 unless excepted to. JOSEPH M. PILE,
3 3 sw4t* Attorney for Petitioners.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate OF JACOB S. BAUM, Deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN E. BAUM, Administrator to the estate of JACOB S. BAUM, deceased and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on THURSDAY, March 15 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No 619 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
3 1 thstu6t* WILLIAM H. BROWN, Auditor.

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 8§

THE COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the Anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS for Extracting Teeth without pain. WE DO NO OTHER DENTAL WORK. Office, No. 737 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. 2 5 1m*

FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &c.

T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, Etc.
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc
MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut
5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

G. W. PITCHER,
FRAME
MANUFACTURER,
AND DEALER IN
Photograph Albums,
BOOKS, BIBLES, PRAYERS,
Magazines, Novels, and all the New Publications.
CARD, MEDIUM, AND IMPERIAL
PHOTOGRAPHS.
Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.
Pictures of all kinds Framed to order.
808 CHESTNUT ST. 808

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
GROCERS
AND
TEA DEALERS,
No. 1204 CHESNUT ST.
Have just received
OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE,
EXTRA ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA,
SUPER MARYLAND HAMS,
FINE DRIED BEEF AND TONGUES. 5 10 dm

CHEAPEST
AND
BEST
HATS
IN THE
City!
TEMPLE OF FASHION
40
NORTH
Sixth St.
BOURNE

AT QUEEN'S NEWS STAND,
S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
ALL THE
DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS,
MAGAZINES,
PERIODICALS, Etc.
May be obtained at current rates. 2 1!

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Has just received a large and splendid assortment of
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES,
Some in plain cases, others beautifully enamelled and engraved, and others inlaid with diamonds.
Purchasers wishing a
HANDSOME LADIES' WATCH
Will do well to call at once and make a selection. Prices moderate. All watches warranted.
Also, a large assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WATCHES,
IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES. 2 24

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.
FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smth§rp Below Fourth.

CHOICE HOLIDAY GOODS.
Large and handsome assortment of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE
CLOCKS, BRONZES, ETC.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
Successors to Thomas C. Garrett,
5 22 §rp No. 712 CHESNUT STREET.

RICH JEWELRY
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
3 8§ Solid Silver-ware.

COAL.

COAL! COAL!!
BEST QUALITIES OF COAL
AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,
AT
ALTER'S
COAL YARD,
NINTH STREET,
BELOW GIRARD AVENUE.
BRANCH OFFICE CORNER OF SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. 21

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
COAL,
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 32 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 8§

ROBERT P. BENDER,
COAL DEALER,
S. W. CORNER BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
None but the best WEST LEHIGH, all sizes, from the Greenwood Colliery, on hand, and for sale for CASH ONLY. [3 10 6m
Also, ENGINE, HEATER, AND FURNACE COAL.

CARPETINGS, &c

CARPETINGS.
A LARGE STOCK OF
PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURE,
In store and constantly receiving,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
GEORGE W. HILL,
2 1 thstu3m No. 126 North THIRD street.

RAILROAD LINES.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12 two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond, as follows:—
MAIL TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6·45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5·45 P. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5 26 P. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6·05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6·00 A. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 6·30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6·10 A. M.
Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.
First-class sleeping cars will be attached to the night trains.
The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.
Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington and Alexandria. W. H. McCAFFERTY,
2 16 General Superintendent.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT 11

Evening Telegraph.

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1866.

Union State Convention.

A Stated Convention will be held in the Hall of the House of Representatives in Harrisburg, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, THE SEVENTH DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, to be supported by the friends of the Union.

The ordeal of war has tried the strength of our Government. Its fire has purified the nation. The defense of the nation's life has demonstrated who were its friends. The principles vindicated in the field must be preserved in the councils of the nation. The arch-enemy of freedom must be struck once more. All the friends of our Government, and all who were loyal to the cause of the Union in our late struggle, are earnestly requested to unite in sending delegates to represent them in said Convention.

By order of the Union State Central Committee. JOHN CESSNA, Chairman.

GEO. W. HAMERSLY, A. W. BENEDICT, } Secretaries.

The Fenian Movement.

WE have a great deal of sincere sympathy with the Irish. Their history is the history of a grossly wronged and oppressed people. Whether their present situation is legitimately the result of their own folly or crime, we shall not undertake to say. Mankind may be left to make up their verdict on that subject from the testimony of historians, which is as open to them as to us.

But with all our tender and anxious affection for the Irish, we must confess that the present attempt to achieve their independence of Great Britain is as visionary a project as ever deluded humanity.

The British Government does not mean to have Ireland wrested from its grasp by a rebellion, and it will put forth, if necessary, all of its enormous military and naval force to defeat such a design. And it is quite manifest that in such a contest the disaffected portion of the Irish population would inevitably go under. In this age of improved warfare, superior resources in numbers and munitions must tell fatally against a weak adversary. That part of the Irish people in Ireland who are enlisted in the Fenian movement, conjoined to all those Irishmen in this country who are pledged to aid them, cannot reasonably hope to conquer Great Britain in a conflict within her own realm. The idea is simply preposterous, and those who entertain it are rather listening to the persuasions of a generous and heroic patriotism than to the dictates of common sense.

Even if the Fenians were thoroughly harmonious and united, their enterprise would be insane. But they, at least in this country, are divided by intestine differences and contentions, which must seriously weaken the strength of a cause which, without distraction, would be probably unequal to accomplishing its ends against odds that are too great to be humanly opposed.

The latest news from abroad informs us that the *habeas corpus* has been suspended in Ireland, and on the heels of this intelligence Mr. O'MAHONY has issued a proclamation in which he tells the Fenians in this country that the time to strike their contemplated blow has arrived, and that they must rally at once to make good their pledge.

What the result of this fierce summons will be remains to be seen. How many Fenians will get away from our shores to wage a rebellion against England, is more than we can predict. But it really seems doubtful whether a corporal's guard will succeed in passing beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, to take part in a conspiracy which seriously involves the good faith of this nation as respects its neutral obligations, in a contest between England and a number of her subjects who are in rebellion. We are not bound, it is true, by any scrupulousness that the British Government and her people exhibited with respect to their obligations of neutrality between our Government and the Southern Rebels, to observe a very careful and vigilant circumspection to prevent Irishmen in this country from going abroad to help their brethren on the other side of the water. But two wrongs never make a right. Whatever cause of complaint we have against the British ministry for permitting Englishmen to run our blockade, and give aid and comfort to the Southern Rebels, we are yet obliged, in honor, to maintain, in our own conduct, the principle of international law for violations of which we are now seeking to make Great Britain indemnify us. Our duty in the case is clear, and the Government will no doubt perform it faithfully.

WE HAVE almost ceased to endeavor to solve the riddle of legislative action, and yesterday there was instanced one of those Sphynx-like exhibitions of inconsistency. We quote from the report:—

"An act allowing the city of Philadelphia to sell her loans below par was considered. The bill came from Committee as follows:—

"'From and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful for Philadelphia to sell at market rates all loans now authorized by any ordinance or ordinances of Councils: Provided, That the amount of the said loans so authorized to be sold shall not exceed $5,000,000: And provided, That the time within which the same shall be so sold shall not extend beyond the period of one year from April 1, 1866.'

"Mr. DAVIS moved to substitute the following:—'It shall be lawful for Philadelphia, whenever necessary to defray municipal expenses, to issue bonds to the amount of $5,000,000, in sums of not less than one hundred dollars each, payable at such time as may be directed by the Councils, and bear interest at a rate not exceeding 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, and to sell the same in open market to the highest bidder: Provided, That none of the said bonds shall be sold for less than the principal sums named therein.'"

The design of the Committee in reporting the law was to allow the city of Philadelphia to procure funds by throwing a new loan on the market when money was necessary, and selling it below par if it would not bring its face value. Such was the aim of the bill. But the wisdom of our Legislators must alter the whole object, and pass a law totally unnecessary so far as the original intention is concerned. The amendment of Mr. DAVIS, which was adopted, contains the decidedly important proviso, "That none of the said bonds shall be sold for less than the principal sums named therein." In other words, we are authorized to sell them to the highest bidder, provided that the bonds bring a premium. We are at a loss to perceive why such an amendment should have been passed. It grants no new privilege which was asked for. It gives not the needed sanction of law to the selling of a loan at market value. It is an acceptable law so far as it goes, but it does not touch on the ground which it was asked to cover. When we ask for bread we do not desire a stone, even if it be one of the most precious of gems.

"IF Southern members and those who are for admitting them to their seats constitute the majority of the whole Senate, the President has the right, and by the Eternal he ought to exercise that right forthwith, to-morrow, or any other day, to recognize the opposition here and the Southern members as a majority of the Senate."

—In the speech of Mr. GARRETT DAVIS in the Senate yesterday we find the sentiment quoted above. Coming as it does from the lips of one who has always prided himself on his so-called conservatism—emanating as it does from the gentleman who remarked not long since that he never did a radical action, or favored a radical step, in the whole course of his public career, we cannot but express surprise that his indiscretion "has in his old old age left him naked to his enemies." For a Senator of the United States to be so far carried away by his passion as to utter the remark attributed to Mr. DAVIS is a lamentable precedent in the history of American politics. Let us look at this sentence for one moment. Its atrocity increases with inspection.

The Southern States have no representatives in the Senate. A feeble minority is in favor of granting admission to such of their citizens as claim to have been elected, and without knowing, in any official manner, the sentiments of the private citizens, Mr. DAVIS favors the President "exercising that right to recognize the opposition here and the Southern members as a majority of the Senate." Who are the "Southern members?" We know who are trying to be, but these certainly are not "Southern members" now. "*Exercise* this right." How? Is the advice of the Southern papers to be adopted, and the claimants of seats be marshalled into the Hall supported by bayonets, and seated beneath the protecting arms of musketry? Are we to have a *coup d'etat?* We can see no other meaning in the Senator's words, and yet we are loth to believe that any member of so high a body as the one in which he sits should, unless under some unaccountable influence, so disgrace himself as to even hint at such an event.

It is time that all incendiary harangues be abandoned. We have had entirely too many of them during the last few weeks. The problems before our country are to be settled by quiet debate and careful examination, not by profane superlatives nor by violent accusations. "Come, let us reason together," should be the invitation, and in the careful exercise of our deliberative faculties let us have the vexed question calmly settled. Mr. GARRETT DAVIS has, by losing his patience and his reason, disgraced himself; but if his example may act as a restraint to others, we will not regret his course. For if one must fall let it be GARRETT DAVIS, for him the Senate can most easily spare, and our nation dispense with without loss.

We cordially agree with the *Tribune*, when it says this morning, "We presume Mr. DAVIS in making such a proposition aspires to the honors of treason, but he will have to be content with the distinction which belongs to a lunatic who is tolerated abroad because, although a nuisance, he is harmless."

EDITORIALLY PATHETIC.—Far be it from us to detract from the touching effect of an article which appeared in the Richmond *Times*, and from which we make an extract. It is the mournful wail of the "Mother of the Presidents" over her erring, or at least wandering children. But we would only seek to incite the ambition of those Southerners who have gone to a foreign land to be happy, by regretting that so far none of them have made the earth resound with their deeds, and expressing a hope that in order to make good the glowing words of the *Times*, this exiled band may be recruited by as many, if not all of that portion of the chivalry who have so far consented to remain beneath "Yankee rule:"—

"Amid all the vicissitudes of time and place, the heart of the true Southerner will always turn with homage to his native land, and melt with softness at the shrine of her memory. He will be like the aged Swiss, who left his land and his language behind him, and sought a home in the New World. Years went on, and the time came for the old man to die. He lay upon his couch. The lights grew dim, for 'they that looked out at the windows were darkened.' Loved voices were hushed, for 'the daughters of music were brought low.' His hands were folded upon his breast; his lips moved—he spoke. His old wife bent over him, but the accents were strange. The exile was again a child, and was beneath the shadow of the eternal mountains once more. The rush of the torrent swelled upon his dying ear; the Alpine glow brightened in his dying eye. The song of his sister floated out through the open door, from the cot where he he was born—and he breathed his last prayer in the language of other days.

"Touching and eloquent is the sentiment conveyed by this story of the dying Swiss. But there is no Virginian now roaming in foreign lands, an exile from this shore, who, when he comes to die, will not feel like this old Swiss. His last gaze and his last thoughts will be towards the loved old mother of States and statesmen, the founder of empires and ideas, and the urn of departed glory and buried greatness. Whether death meets them near the halls of the Montezumas, or at the base of the Andes, the hearts of Virginians, like the eyes of true Mohammedans fixed upon Mecca in the hour of dissolution, will surely turn to the land of WASHINGTON, the grave of JACKSON, and the home of LEE."

A NEEDED LAW IN NEW JERSEY.—According to the incantation scenes in *Macbeth*, a massive ritual is necessary to exorcise persecuting witches, but in our more civilized times the mosquitoes, those successors of evil fairies, are to be annihilated by legislation. Two laws have passed by the New Jersey Legislature, which, if signed by the Governor, will act as more potent charms than ever followed in the path of necromancy. On Wednesday they passed the bill granting a charter to the Newark and New York Railroad Company, and yesterday the House approved that providing for the incorporation of a company to drain the Pontine Marshes west of Bergen Hill. These two bills, therefore, only await the signature of Governor WARD to become laws. We hope the Governor will at once grant his approval, and that the corporations will proceed at once to work, and speedily complete the work they are now engaged to accomplish.

—At a concert lately given at Vienna, for the benefit of the Literary Men's Fund, the Emperor of Austria took a ticket and paid $250 for it.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. S. H. GIESEY, PASTOR OF Christ Reformed Church, GREEN Street, near Sixteenth, will preach on Sunday 4th inst. at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the Evening—"Elijah meeting Ahab;" being the Sixth of the series on Elijah and his times. Strangers always welcome.

"MISSION OF THE SON OF MAN."—Rev. J. F. McCLELLAND, of Arch Street M. E. Church on the above subject, at Union Meeting, AMERICAN MECHANICS' HALL, corner FOURTH and GEORGE Streets, To-morrow afternoon at 3½ o'clock. All invited.

COHOCKSINK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Services To-morrow (Sabbath), at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered in the morning by the Pastor, Rev. S. A. MUTCHMORE, assisted by Rev. Mr. IJAMS of Danville.

TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, ELEVENTH Street above Jefferson.—FATHER KEMP AND THE OLD FOLKS having concluded to remain in this city another week, will conduct the singing in this church to-morrow. Services at 10½ and 7½.

REV. BISHOP SIMPSON WILL preach to the congregation of ST. STEPHEN'S M. E. CHURCH, GERMANTOWN, on Sabbath the 4th instant, at 10½ o'clock A. M., in aid of their new Church Enterprise. Professor BARNHART at 7½ P. M.

SOUTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, above ELEVENTH Street.—Preaching To-morrow (Sabbath) at 10½ by Pastor, Rev. R. A. MALLERY. Lord's Supper at 3½. Union Prayer Meeting at 7½. Public affectionately invited.

CHILDREN'S MEETING AT CENTRAL CHURCH, VINE Street, above TWELFTH.—This Afternoon at 3 o'clock. Rev. SAMUEL IRWIN at same Church To-morrow Morning.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth.—Services To-morrow Morning at 10½, and Evening at 7½ o'clock. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. G. A. PELTZ.

ST. PAUL'S P. E. CHURCH.—THE usual Monthly Sermon to Children will be preached in this Church To-morrow Afternoon at 3 o'clock. The young generally are cordially invited.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SIXTH Street, above Green.—Rev. E. W. HENRY D.D., Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Fourth Sermon to the Young—Evening.

T. M. COLEMAN, ESQ., WILL ADdress the Street Boys To-morrow Afternoon at the COURT HOUSE, corner of SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets.

SECOND STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. Meeting every evening. Come and help us.

SHORT SERMON, BAPTISM, AND Communion, ELEVENTH and WOOD Streets, Sabbath, 3½ P. M.

DR. SEISS ON THE APOCALYPSE—The Seven Epistles—To-morrow Evening, 7½ o'clock, RACE Street, below Sixth.

LOGAN SQUARE CHURCH, TWENTIETH and VINE Streets.—Rev. A. M. JELLY To-morrow at 10½ and at 7½ o'clock.

HESTONVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev WILIAM P. CLARK, To-morrow at 10½ and 3½ o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES PENSION OFFICE,

No. 2[illegible] CARTER Street, below Third,

(Old Post Office Building.)

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

To avoid waste of time, promote the general convenience and secure the speedy payment of INVALIDS, MOTHERS, WIDOWS, and others enrolled at the Philadelphia Agency, the United States Pension Agent announces that the payment of Pensions due March 4, 18[illegible], will be made in alphabetical order—that is to say, *according to the letter commencing the last name of those enrolled*, as A, B, C, &c. Those commencing as follows will be paid on the days named and no others:—

A and B Monday and Tuesday,	March 5th and 6th.
C and D Wednesday and Thursday	March 7th and 8th.
E and F Friday and Saturday,	March 9th and 10th.
G and H Monday and Tuesday,	March 12th and 13th.
I, J, and K Wednesday,	March 14th.
L Thursday,	March 15th.
Mc and M Friday and Saturday,	March 16th and 17th.
N, O, and P Monday,	March 19th.
Q and R Tuesday,	March 20th.
S Wednesday and Thursday,	March 21st and 22d.
T, U, and V Friday,	March 23d.
W, Y, and Z Saturday,	March 24th.

As only those Pensioners specified above will be paid on the days designated, all other applications when made will be postponed to their regular order.

All pensions remaining unpaid on March 24th will be paid as presented after that date.

Invalid pensioners whose pensions commence before March 4, 1865, and who have not been examined prior to the September payments, or who are not exempt from medical examinations, must present United States Surgeons' certificates as to their disability, with their pension papers.

THE PENSION OFFICE WILL BE OPEN FROM 8 IN THE MORNING TILL 4 IN THE AFTERNOON, For the payment of Pensioners residing in the city.

E. W. C. GREENE,
3 3 3trp U. S. Pension Agent.

IMPORTANT TO THE MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF PHILADELPHIA.

Messrs. EDWARD YOUNG & Co., Publishers, Philadelphia:—

Believing that the circulation of a book on the TRADE AND MANUFACTURES OF PHILADELPHIA would, at this time especially, when new commercial relations are being established, greatly benefit the mercantile and manufacturing interests of this city, we hereby request you to revise the work on that subject published by you some years since, edited by Edwin T. Freedley, and we doubt not our Merchants, Manufacturers, and wealthy men will insure its extensive distribution through the South and West.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Mayor of Philadelphia.
STEPHEN COLWELL, U. S. Revenue Commissioner.
WILLIAM B. THOMAS, Collector of the Port.
JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN, Penn. Supreme Court.
JAMES POLLOCK, Director United States Mint.
HERMAN J. LOMBAERT, Penn. R. R. Co.
WILLIAM SELLERS & CO.
JAMES, KENT, SANTEE & CO.
DAVID S. BROWN & CO.
BENJAMIN BULLOCK'S SONS.
JOHN B. MYERS & CO.
D. RODNEY KING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866.

In accordance with the request of these and other public spirited gentlemen we have undertaken the revision of the work referred to and will spare no pains to make it a daguerreotype of the TRADE AND MANUFACTURES OF PHILADELPHIA in 18[illegible]. The time is especially appropriate, and it will not be our fault if the new merchants of the South and West are not posted in regard to the enterprising firms of this city.

EDWARD YOUNG & CO.,
3 3 swa 3t Publishers, No. 411 CHESNUT Street.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE PETROLEUM VAPOR STOVE AND GAS LIGHT COMPANY have, this 22d day of February, 1866, declared a Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a share, payable at the Office of the Company, No. 223 DOCK Street, on and after March 1, 1866. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from February 24 until March 3.

2 24 smw6t N. H. HANNUM, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NORTH AMERICAN

MINING COMPANY.

Office, No. 327 WALNUT Street,

(SECOND FLOOR)

100,000 Shares, Capital Stock.

Par Value .... $10·00

This Company owns in fee simple several valuable Silver Mines in Nevada.

50,000 Shares for Working Capital.

25,000 to be Sold in 25 Lots at $5000 Each.

Subscriptions received at the office until March 14.

BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTORS.

2 21 18t] T. S. EMERY, Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHways, Office, S. W. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, February 27, 1866.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, March 5, for the construction of a sewer on the line of Market street, from the west line of Wyoming street westward about three hundred feet, and connect with the sewer now laid in said Market street, at that point, to be built of brick, two feet six inches inside diameter, and circular in form, with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer, as authorized by Act of Assembly and without recourse to the city, also much cash paid, and in full for all amounts to be paid by the city for the construction of said sewer.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860.

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next higher bid.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY,
3 1 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

Notice is hereby given that a Meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company will be held at the Rooms of the Board of Trade, on MONDAY, March 5th, 1866, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing seven Directors, in pursuance of a provision of the third section of the act incorporating said company.

THOMAS C. HAND,
FREDERICK COLLINS,
RICHARD WOOD,
A. F. CHESEBROUGH,
W. S. RUSSELL,
GEORGE L. BUZBY,
WILLIAM MASSEY,
JOHN O. JAMES,
WILLIAM C. HARRIS,
GEORGE N. ALLEN,
HENRY SIMONS,
A. M. CONOVER,
WILLIAM M. WILSON,
JOHN D. STOCKTON,
A. J. CATHERWOOD,
HENRY WINSOR,
F. A. SOUDER,
2 24 7t WILLIAM B. THOMAS,
Philadelphia, February 24 1866. Corporators.

"THE QUAKER FATHERS."—SEE Correspondence between HENRY PETERSON and ELI K. PRICE, L. A. GODEY, J. COOK, BISHOP SIMPSON, and others, in the daily papers of February 27.

The Lecture will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING March 5, at CONCERT HALL beginning precisely at quarter before 8 o'clock.

Tickets admitting a gentleman and lady, price Fifty Cents. Can be obtained at McAllister's, No. 728 Chesnut street; Parrish's, No. 800 Arch street; T. B. Pugh's, Sixth and Chesnut; U. Hunt & Sons', No. 62 N. Fourth street, and at the door on the evening of the Lecture. 2 26 5t

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 5th day of March, 1866, at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M. No share or shares transferred within sixty days preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote. EDMUND SMITH,

2 21 16t Secretary.

CONCERT HALL.—PROFESSOR WILLIAM H. DAY will deliver the FIFTH LECTURE of the Course before the SOCIAL, CIVIL AND STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION, THURSDAY EVENING, March 8, at CONCERT HALL. Subject—"EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW." The "Black Swan" will sing a few choice airs. Tickets 25 cents. May be had at T. B. Pugh's, Sixth and Chesnut streets, and at the door. Doors open at 7: begin at 8. 3 3 5t*

TAKE NOTICE! TAKE NOTICE!! GREAT LITERARY TREAT!!!

In CONCERT HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 9th Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE will, at the request of many citizens, deliver his very popular and amusing Lecture, entitled "Grumbler & Co.," for benevolent purposes. Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Tickets at T. B. Pugh's bookstore, Sixth and Chesnut streets. 3 1 8t

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER. PHILADELPHIA, February 28, 1866.

Notice to the holders of City Warrants.—All City Warrants issued prior to the year 1864 will be paid on and after MARCH 10th, 1866, at this office.

3 3 3t HENRY BUMM, City Treasurer.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN HAIR TONIC.

THE DRESSING AND RESTORER OF THE AGE.

TURKISH BANDOLENIAN.

RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN.

Retrouvey's Turkish Bandolenian. What can be more acceptable than anything that will beautify? that will restore nature's decay by stopping the hair from falling out, restoring its natural color, making it to grow in luxuriance and beauty, assist in putting up according to the present style and fashion and keep it in place? This, *Retrouvey's Turkish Bandolenian Hair Tonic* will do, and for proof we refer you to any person who has tried it. It is acknowledged to be the beautifier of the age, the only Hair Tonic and Restorer worthy of the name. In *Turkey*, in *France*, in *England*, in *America*, everywhere where the Bandolenian is known, it is pronounced the "*ne plus ultra*" of Hair Preparations. Remember, it is free from all *metallic poisons* that are contained in most Hair Colors and dressings. It is the extract of many flowers and herbs, beautifully put up, an ornament to the Toilet.

For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers. Wholesale,

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
DYOTT & Co.,

Principal Depot for United States and Canadas.

JAMES PALMER & CO.,
No. 439 Market street.
12 5 tuthsSm Philadelphia.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 MAIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by mail, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 8 6m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 335

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,

7 17 1y No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHERRY RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 524 WALNUT Street, Room 11.

MARCH 2, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Philadelphia and Cherry Run Petroleum Company have this day declared a Dividend of ONE PER CENT., out of the earnings of the Company for the month of February, payable on and after March 10. Transfer books close on the 5th. Open on the 10th. T. H. RYLEY, Secretary.

N. B.—The Company will retain their working capital of 10,000 shares. 1t

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE—PHILADELPHIA, February 24, 1866.

To Hotel-keepers, Restaurants, and others desirous of selling liquors by less measure than one quart. Applicants will apply at this office, as provided by act of Assembly approved April 20, 1858, commencing on THURSDAY, March 1 1866.

PHILIP HAMILTON, THOMAS DICKSON, JOHN GIVEN, } City Commissioners. 2 24

DR. L. D. HARLOW HAS REMOVED to No. 1530 ARCH Street. 2 27 6t*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GEORGE SAND'S NEW BOOK.

VICTOR HUGO'S NEW BOOK.

WILKIE COLLINS' NEW BOOK.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY AND FOR SALE BY

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,

No. 306 CHESNUT STREET, Philada.

JEALOUSY. By George Sand, author of "Consuelo," "Countess of Rudolstadt," "Indiana," "First and True Love," etc. etc. Complete in one large duodecimo volume. Price $1.50 in paper, or $2 in cloth.

THE BRIGAND; OR THE DEMON OF THE NORTH. By Victor Hugo, author of "Les Miserables," etc. etc. One octavo volume. Price 75 cents.

THE QUEEN'S REVENGE. By Wilkie Collins, author of the "Dead Secret," etc. etc. One volume, octavo. Price 75 cents.

THE COQUETTE; OR, THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF ELIZA WHARTON. A true tale in real life, with an historical preface and a Memoir of the Author. By a Lady of Massachusetts. Complete in one large duodecimo volume. Price $1.50 in paper, or $2 in cloth.

THE LOST BRIDE. By T. S. Arthur, author of "Love in a Cottage," "Love in High Life," etc. Price 50 cents.

NED MUSGRAVE; or, The Most Unfortunate Man in the World. By Theodore Hook. Price 75 cents.

A LIGHT AND A DARK CHRISTMAS. By Mrs. Henry Wood. Price 25 cents.

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THE WORLD OF FASHION.

Modes for Spring—Newest Things About Dresses, Sacques, and Bonnets—The Vernal Openings of the Modistes, Etc.

The fashion-makers are not less prompt than the seasons. The first day of spring brought the first opening of styles for the new year; and it was of course an event of great interest among the ladies, who were invited to witness the display. It was not, perhaps, thought so important an occasion in certain circles as the 7th Regiment ball, or the Leidekranz, or the Grant reception, and will not be remembered so long; but nobody can over-estimate the extent of the commotion that may be produced by the new styles when they are once established.

The new designs were exhibited by Madame Demoresin Broadway; and her rooms were crowded during the day. The air was so mild, and the weather in all respects so pleasant, that the ladies came in unexpected numbers, and they were evidently pleased with what they saw. The styles of articles of apparel were numerous; and there was, in particular, a great variety of the new double and gored dresses; something to suit the admirer of the plain and neat, or of the elegant and elaborate.

LADIES' DRESSES.

A pretty style of dress was of white alpaca. The skirt was gored, and trimmed with quillings of lavender in the form of a tunic. On the back breadth—from seam to seam—were four deep scallops, the lower one ten inches from the edge of the skirt. From the back to the front there was a scallop on each breadth, the quilling running up the seams so it at each seam was covered, and the scallops were so graduated as to bring the one in front fifteen inches from the bottom. The plain, pointed waist was trimmed to match the skirt; and there was a coat sleeve having a fall of lace headed with quilling on the shoulder, and opening at the hand with a puff of lace and quilling.

A tasteful style of morning dress was made of buff and trimmed with blue. On the front pieces were set, so as to give it the appearance of being left open and turned back, and of coming together at the waist. This was trimmed around with blue velvet and a row of blue buttons, and in the centre of the front were three rows of buttons. Around the bottom of the skirt were three rows of blue velvet. The waist was made plain, with two points, and was buttoned; the dress turned back at the neck to match the skirt, and to be worn with a chemisette. The sleeve had caps, made in the same style, at the shoulder and hand.

A handsome black silk robe was cut in very small gores, which had no ds like those of a fan, around the skirt. The seams served as a base for the buttons which covered the seams. The buttons were of black silk, with small gold sequins hanging from the centre.

The "Crystal" tunic was of green silk, over a dress of grey poplin. The tunic was composed of a skirt and a little low bodice, cut in one piece and open on the shoulder and at the sides. The grey body was cut square, and the grey skirt long, and bordered with green silk. The tunic was trimmed with ruching of its own material.

The Madeline gored dress was a beautiful garment, of very pale buff goat's hair cloth, trimmed with blue velvet. A novel feature was its long coat tails, with imitation pockets. Smaller pockets were also in front. The skirt was gored and had a long trail.

The Adelaide dress is also pretty. It is partially gored, with an upper skirt also gored, and cut deep at the back, and open half its length at the sides, and in front. The entire dress is composed of two shades of green satin. The under skirt of dark green is trimmed with a band of the lighter shade, ornamented with silver buttons. The upper skirt, of lighter green, is trimmed with a band of the dark satin and studded with silver buttons. The waist, of light green satin, has a short basque, and is trimmed and belted with the darker shade, with buttons to match.

BASQUES.

Ladies find basques so convenient that they cannot very well do without them. A pretty spring style is made of black silk, cut in points, front and back, with a material of a contrasting color inserted. This is crossed by narrow velvet, fastened to the points with silk or silver buttons. The color may be blue, green violet, or *cerise*, but should match the trimming on the dress. The sleeve has a cap, and an insertion at the hand to correspond with the basque. The front is *a la militaire*

MISSES' DRESSES.

A very pretty dress for misses was made of lavender and trimmed with green. The skirt was gored, with a box-plaited ruffle, headed with green, on the bottom. The same style of ruffle was arranged upon the skirt as to represent a basquine, though the green runs up in front. This gives the dress the appearance of two garments. It is usually voted by the ladies that deception, when it is economy, is allowable. The neck is trimmed with green ribbon, to represent a pointed collar. The buttons are green.

The straight coat-sleeve is going out of favor; and those on exhibition were generally somewhat full. Some were sloped from the elbow with large puffs.

JACKETS.

The sleeveless jackets, in all colors and beautifully embroidered, attracted much attention. They are made to be worn over a white waist. One, a lavender silk, with trimming of the same material or color, and of green velvet, embroidered with beads, was particularly admired. The combination of lavender and green is unusual, but very effective, each looking richer for the blending. These sleeveless jackets were embroidered from entirely original designs. A lady, of a well-known family, who was thrown on her own resources, not only devised the patterns, but embroidered them.

BONNETS.

It is too early in the season to judge very definitely of bonnets, or to say what shape or style will be the favorite. It will not be difficult to make a prettier style than the Empire, which, though it has been generally worn, has found few admirers. There is already a considerable change, and more than the usual variety of shapes. The gipsy shape is new, and, for the present, popular. The bonnets are still so small that ladies are compelled to dress the hair elaborately.

THE HAIR.

Not long since curls were so much worn that it led to the invention of the hair-curler, which being heated with boiling water, does not dry or burn the hair. Crimps, or frizzes, are fashionable now, however, and ladies who have had their hair "done up" in pins or papers all night, and have found that there was no soft spot, even upon a downy pillow, will be glad to hear that a hair crimper has also been invented. It is heated with boiling water, and will crimp nearly half the hair on the head at once, and in a few minutes, and without injuring it.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

The Value of a Lady's Wardrobe.

An interesting jury trial is now in progress in Cincinnati. The action was brought by Mrs. Jane I. Long against the steamboat *General Buell*. The plaintiff sought to recover the value of two trunks and their contents, which were shipped at Louisville, September 5, 1865, to be delivered at Cincinnati. The action was originally brought in the name of her husband, General Eli Long, but the articles being the personal property of his wife, the petition was amended.

On the part of the defense it was claimed the boat was not liable on the ground that the loss was occasioned by the act of God; and also that the trunk contained jewelry and articles of silver-ware, of which no notice was given to the officers of the boat, and for which no freight was paid.

The plaintiff replied that the trunk contained articles that were legitimately belonging to a lady's wardrobe.

The defendant's counsel read a list of the articles contained in one of the trunks:—

Mozambique dress skirt	$9 00	1 doz emb'd linen chemises	$192 00
Checked grenadine	40 00	Velvet hat	18 00
Black alpaca do	47 00	Nine silk belts and sashes	17 50
Silver color'd grenadine do	40 00	Toilet soap	12 00
Delaine do	20 00	Lawn drawers	40 00
Lawn skirts	20 00	Silk basque	30 00
Lawn dress	15 00	Velvet back Bible	10 00
Drab silk do and mantle	130 00	Ivory comb	12 00
Drab silk bonnet	40 00	Fans	20 00
Corsets	20 00	Jewelry	81 00
Cambric underskirts	11 00	Gold bracelet	140 00
Muslin underskirts	52 00	Pearl ear-rings	90 00
2 ba moral skirts	20 00	Silver salt cellars lined with gold	50 00
Night wrappers	66 00	Gold buckle	30 00

Total, including a few other articles.....$2004 00

A list was also read of articles in one of the trunks not lost, which contained about a dozen dresses, ranging in price from $60 up to $140.

—The Columbus (Georgia) *Enquirer* remarks upon the uncommon number of bills of incorporation before the Legislatures of Georgia and Alabama. The most of these are for companies desiring to engage in manufactures and mining. The people of both States are, it says, evidently awake to the necessity of exploring new avenues to industrial prosperity and progress. It is noteworthy that the *Enquirer* frankly attributes much of this activity to the abolition of slavery. While slavery existed the planters invested all their surplus capital in land and negroes. It is now being placed where it stimulates free labor and enterprise.

AMUSEMENTS.

PERELLI'S OPERA.—*Maria di Rohan.*—This opera was given entire. It was the first of all the amateur operas last year, but then was only given in part. Miss Hewlett being the heroine. Last evening the "Duchesse" was played by the third prima donna Perelli has presented to us, Miss C——. Her execution is not as yet faultless, but her style is good. She is evidently an enthusiast and full of animation. She was more at ease on the stage than either of her predecessors. Mr. Waterman, now perfectly at ease on the stage, sang the tenor part excellently, and with great expression, the charming duett in the second act with Miss C., and was encored.

The part of "Duke" Monsieur Durand has made his own. He sings like an artist and acts with the finest tragic power. Miss Denegre has wonderfully improved in the part of the page of "De Gonal" since she sang it last year. The house was crowded; the rival opera has not affected this audience in the least.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—*Robert* drew a fine house. Himmer's "Robert" is familiar to the public. It is good, both in singing and in acting. Few artists have the dramatic power and the consummate grace of Himmer. M'me Rotter, whose "Alice" made a deep impression when she first sang it here, was in especially good voice, and sang with the fervor and power which distinguish her. The celebrated air of "Grace" was not only admirably sung, but so replete with passion and dramatic effect as to assume a new aspect; it was one of the features of the opera. This afternoon *Fra Diavolo* will be given, with Habelmann as the hero, and Hermanns and Steinecke in the cast.

FOURTH MATINEE OF MR. JARVIS' SERIES.—These recherche entertainments are universally looked for by all genuine lovers of music, for they offer a solid, earnest return, and one eminently satisfying in all respects.

The programme for next Thursday is essentially one for the piano, and affords a fine chance of hearing Mr. Jarvis' brilliant and varied qualities to the greatest advantage. He will be assisted by Messrs. Gaertner, Schmitz and others.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—*The Member from Pike*, and other pieces, with Mr. Clarke as the attraction.

ARCH STREET THEATRE—"Sam," "Sam," "Sam," with the minor stars that accompany him. The houses are still crowded.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—*The Ice Witch.*

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—This popular and fashionable entertainment has a capital programme for this afternoon.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

THE CITY CONVENTION.—Last evening the delegates of the Union party for the several Wards of Camden held their City Convention, for the purpose of nominating a municipal ticket. Paul C. Budd, Esq., present incumbent, was renominated for Mayor. Although there was considerable competition at the primary meetings to secure delegates for other candidates, yet the nomination of Mr. Budd was almost a foregone conclusion. No warmer and more energetic friend of the Union cause than Mayor Budd can be found in the city, and the arduous duties devolved upon him during the past two years of his official career have been performed with the utmost promptitude and correctness. The Republicans in Camden have a majority of nearly four hundred, and Mr. Budd's election is, therefore, a matter of certainty. No true Union man should refuse to support him.

THE CITY MARSHALSHIP.—As was expected for some weeks previous to the sitting of the City Convention, John W. Campbell, Esq., the present City Marshal, was renominated last evening for the same position. The faithful discharge of his duties entitled Mr. Campbell to the nomination he has just received, and an appreciative people and party will confirm the action of the Convention, in electing him by an increased majority. This will be a deserving compliment to him, to the Convention, as well as to the National Union party of the city of Camden.

NOMINATED.—At the Union Convention held in the Union League Rooms, at Fourth and Federal streets, last evening, General George M. Robeson was nominated for City Solicitor, E. H. Saunders for Surveyor, and Captain Samuel Hufty for City Treasurer. These are excellent nominations, and will be triumphantly elected. The Ward tickets will be made on Monday evening next.

NEW RAILROAD.—A bill is before the New Jersey Legislature authorizing the construction of a railroad from Woodbury to Swedesboro. This road will be of vast importance to the citizens and farmers of that section of country, for it is rich in agricultural resources, and well cultivated. Farmers, therefore, will find it of great benefit for bringing their goods to market.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—The Democrats of the different Wards in Camden hold their Convention this evening to nominate a City ticket. Dr. L. F. Fisler will probably be nominated for Mayor, and Reilly Barrett, formerly a member of the Legislature, and also City Treasurer, will be selected for Treasurer again.

Starkweather, the Murderer of His Mother and Sister, Sentenced to be Hung on August 17.

From the Hartford Courant of the 25th ult.

The Superior Court met yesterday, Chief Justice Hinman and Hon. Dwight W. Pardee on the bench. Albert L. Starkweather, the murderer of his mother and sister, in Manchester, last August, who had his trial three weeks ago, was brought into the court-room handcuffed, under charge of Deputy Sheriff Dibble. He had very much the same appearance as during the trial.

On entering the prisoners' dock the cuffs were removed from his wrists, and he sat down, looking about, as he did so, at the spectators, over one hundred of whom were present, though no public notice had been given that the sentence was to be pronounced. If there was any change perceptible in him different from his previous appearance when in the box, it was in his efforts to control himself against the exhibition of any unusual emotion; and some detected in the compression of his lips and the rubbing together of his hands considerable nervous excitement, with a strong will at work to subdue it.

Hon. R. D. Hubbard, State Attorney, recited the action of the grand jury in the case of the prisoner, the finding of the petit jury, and asked that sentence might be given.

Judge Hinman—"Starkweather, stand up."

The prisoner did as ordered, keeping his eyes upon the bench.

"Have you anything to say, on the finding of the jury that you are guilty of murder in the first degree, why you should not receive the sentence of death?"

Starkweather (in a tremulous, hesitating tone):—"I will-will say nothing. I should like—I should like to say something; but-but I will not."

He then sat down, and keeping his eyes looking in the direction of the floor, listened to the sentence of the Judge—a deadly silence pervading the spectators meantime. Friday, August 17th, was the day fixed for his execution.

Starkweather was at once removed from the court-room, and in the narrow walls of his cell should ponder well the meaning words of the Chief Justice from this hour until the moment of his execution. Let no false friendship or interest step in to mislead the unfortunate man from his preparation; let no false hopes be excited which must sooner or later be dashed away. Hope for Starkweather is passed; not even a forlorn shadow remains. The final word has been spoken; the law has asserted its power, and death must come to the prisoner as a punishment for his terrible crime. "May God have mercy upon his soul!"

—Madlle Patti is still a minor; she is a Spaniard, and in Spain women do not attain their majority until they are 25. It follows that the diva will not be of age under two years. This circumstance, rather insignificant at first sight, derives great importance from the singular position of Madlle Patti. In virtue of a contract, made by her relatives with M. Strakosch, her brother-in-law, her gains are divided into three shares, the first of which goes to her relatives, and the second to M. Strakosch, while the third is invested at good interest to join her own fortune, of which she will be full mistress from her majority.

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Government securities of all kinds bought and sold.

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Interest allowed on deposits.

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Buy and sell UNITED STATES LOANS at best market prices.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at a PREMIUM

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Brief Season of
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
LEONARD GROVER.....DIRECTOR.
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, March 3,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
Doors open at 1, to commence at 2 o'clock.
Admission to the Matinee, to all parts of the house ONE DOLLAR. No extra charge for reserving seats.
Auber's Romantic Opera, in three acts,
FRA DIAVOLO.
M'me Rotter, M'me Johannsen, Habelman, Armand, Hermanns, Weinlich, Steinecke.
Mr. Hermanns will introduce Russell's celebrated English Ballad,
"I'M AFLOAT, I'M AFLOAT."
CONDUCTOR.....ADOLPH NEUENDORF
MONDAY, March 5.—Rossini's Masterwork,
WILLIAM TELL,
with a cast of unparalleled strength.
TUESDAY—Debut of WILHELM FORMES—DON GIOVANNI.

AUCTION SALES.

IMMENSE SALE OF DRY GOODS,

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AUCTIONEERS,

Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street,

WILL SELL

On Thursday and Friday, March 8 and 9,

Commencing each day at 10 o'clock,

BY CATALOGUE, FOR CASH,

The very large Stock of DRY GOODS of MESSRS JAMES, KENT, SANTEE & CO.,

Partially damaged by the late fire.

A large portion of the stock suffered little, if any injured. The attention of the trade is solicited to a sale well worthy their notice. 3 3 6 6p

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JOINT SALE OF MANTEL AND PIER LOOKING-GLASSES, PIER TABLES, BRACKETS, ETC.

From the establishments of Joshua Copeland, No. 817 S. Fourth street; George C. Reukauf, No. 926 Arch street; E. Newland & Co., No. 604 Arch street, to be held at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street,

On Thursday Morning,

March 8 at 10½ o'clock

Included will be found mantel and pier glasses of fine gilt, rosewood, and walnut frames of all sizes, in pairs, and single looking glasses of all sizes and descriptions, open for inspection on Monday afternoon, with catalogues. Sale without reserve. 3 3 4t

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THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 419 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 2 21

WANTED.—A FEW ACTIVE AND EXperienced men to sell a most valuable Patent. For persons competent, the most liberal inducements are offered. Call at No. 223 DOCK Street second story front room. 2 24 smw 4w

WANTED TO RENT OR PURCHASE, A Residence in west Philadelphia, situation between Chesnut and Pine, and Thirty-Eighth and Forty-First streets. Address with full particulars, No. 320 S. TWENTY-FIRST Street. 3 3 2t*

SEGARS, TOBACCO, ETC.

TEN FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—1ST. DEAN always has his store full of customers. Why? Because he keeps the best stock of segars and tobacco in the United States, and sells at least from 25 to 50 per cent. less than you can buy elsewhere. Go to DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT street.

2d. Why is it that the city tobacconists are down on Dean? Because he sells a better quality of tobacco and segars at a much less price than they can sell. Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

3d. The reason why he can sell so cheap is because his retail sales are over $300 per day, and his wholesale trade is over $2000 per day. He can afford to sell at from 2 to 8 per cent. profit while others cannot live on less than from 20 to 100 per cent. Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

4th. Dean sells prime imported Havana segars for six cents each. Genuine Yara for ten cents, and makes a liberal discount to those buying by the box.

Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

5th. Dean sells the best navy, of six different kinds, for 80, 85 and 90 cents per pound. Dry navy 40 cents per pound, with a discount to those buying five pounds or upwards.

Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

6th. Dean sells all kinds of smoking tobacco from 30 cents per pound to $1 50 per pound, and a discount on 5 pounds or upwards. Try it, you will like it.

Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

7th. Dean's Store is No. 413 Chesnut street. If you inquire of some tobacconists they will tell you they don't know him, and don't acknowledge him to be in the business. Why don't they know him? Because he sells so cheap he is killing the business.

Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

8th. Some tobacconists' jealousy makes them mean, but Dean can afford to be liberal; his trade is always on the increase. That's what troubles the Spanish Jews and red noses. When you want prime tobacco or segars at a fair price, go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

9th. Dean's Yara Segars are the only genuine Yara in this city, all others are of inferior quality. Dean secured the whole crop of Yara this year and for next year. If you want genuine Yara Segars, go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

10th. The largest assortment of segars in any one store in the United States you will find at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

N. B.—For cigarettes, apply to the Government. Sufficed 2 21 1mrp

WHAT 25 CENTS WILL DO!

NO. 602 CHESNUT STREET.
NO. 602 CHESNUT STREET.
25 CENTS. 25 CENTS.
NO. 602 CHESNUT STREET.

A. J. HOYTS,
A. J. HOYTS.
25 CENTS. 25 CENTS.
A. J. HOYTS.

GREAT SALE OF RICH JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS.

A NEW FEATURE. 25 CENTS.
A NEW FEATURE.
25 CENTS. NOTHING LIKE IT
NOTHING LIKE IT.

The entire stock of a first-class Jeweller and Fancy Goods Dealer, to be closed out to make room for the "Ledger" Office.

ONLY ONE ARTICLE 25 CENTS.
ONLY ONE ARTICLE
25 CENTS. SOLD AT A TIME.
SOLD AT A TIME.

Better than any Gift Sale.
GIFT SALE.
GIFT SALE. 25 CENTS.
GIFT SALE.
25 CENTS TWENTY FIVE CENTS
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

And One Dollar is all that is asked per article, no matter on what value it may be. By this method you may get

A GOLD WATCH
A GOLD WATCH.
FOR ONE DOLLAR.
FOR ONE DOLLAR.

A Silver Watch, a Silver plated Tea Set, a Silver Coffee Urn, a silver-plated Goblet, Castor, Ice Pitcher, Butter Dish, set of Forks or Spoons, one dollar. Rich Jewelry, of all the latest and most improved patterns; Opera Glasses, Paris, Table and Pocket Cutlery, besides a great variety of other goods. All to be disposed of on a new plan of sale at a price as ossuming to everybody.

Included in this lot may be found a great variety of articles, such as stationery, Envelopes Ink, Pens, Pencils, Fine Hair Nets, Ladies' Belt Buckles, Tooth Brushes, Pocket Books, Combs, Fancy Goods and Perfumery, Packages of Fancy Colors, Neck Ties, Engravings, etc. etc. These goods can be purchased at 25 cents per article, according to the following terms:—

First. Our patrons are required to select from the 25 cent list such an article or articles as they may desire, for which they give the price (twenty-five cents per article) which in many instances is lower than that of the wholesale dealers. Second. Immediately after concluding this purchase, a registered certificate or order will be given, free of charge, naming an article in the 25 list, that can be had upon the payment of one dollar. The article so specified will then be shown, and the correct information as to its use and quality will be given. Third. It is then left optional whether the holder of the certificate pays the dollar and takes the article or not. Nothing is paid for until you know what you get.

Special attention is called to the fact that in no case can the slightest deviation from our established terms and rules be made. A strict adherence to our impartial system of conducting this novel sale is necessary, that all may share equally the advantages resulting from our liberal method of doing business. By this method no money can be lost. No money is hazarded. For you do not pay neither are you under any obligations to pay, for any article until you know what you are to receive.

Everybody receives more than their money's worth, and as a matter of course everybody will be delighted with this novel sale.

A visit from 10,000 ladies and gentlemen is expected before we close out our immense stock. Call and see for yourselves. The ladies will find a great variety of goods particularly adapted to their use and will not fail to call early. This sale is really the latest novelty. No. 602 Chesnut street. Sale to continue day and evening until all the goods are disposed of.

A. J. HOYT,

Successor to J. M. Blood & Co.,

No. 602 CHESNUT STREET,

Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTICE.—Fine French Plate Show Cases, Safes Desks, Counters, Casings, etc. for sale. 2 24 smwst

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1865.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1865.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia, and having carefully tested it I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.

BOSTON, March 7, 1865.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 225 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 3 2

SELLERS BROTHERS,

No. 18 N. SIXTH STREET,

Having added to their former business that of

MILL AND FACTORY FINDINGS,

Intend keeping a full assortment of everything in that line, which they will sell at the lowest rates, including

Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belting,
Gum Belting and Steam Packing,

LACE AND PICKER LEATHER,
BAND AND HARNESS LEATHER,
ROLLER CLOTH AND SKINS,
CARD CLOTHING,
BELT HOOKS, RIVETS, ETC.

Also continue to manufacture as heretofore,

WIRE CLOTH,
SIEVES, SCREENS, Etc.,

Of which a full assortment is kept constantly on hand. 1 30 tuthsmrp

LIFE, GROWTH AND BEAUTY.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing invigorates, strengthen and lengthen the hair. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, supplying required nourishment, and natural color and beauty returns. Grey hair disappears, bald spots are covered, hair stops falling, and luxuriant growth is the result. Ladies and Children will appreciate the delightful fragrance and rich, glossy appearance imparted to the hair, and no fear of soiling the skin, scalp, or most elegant head-dress.

Sold by all Druggists.

Depot 198 & 200 Greenwich St. N. Y.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113

N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH.

Best makes bleached and unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.

Bleached Muslin, good quality, 25, 18, 21, 25, 87½.

Best bleached Muslin in the city, yard wide, 37½ and 40 cents.

Wide Unbleached Muslins, 25 and 28 cents.

Heaviest yard wide, unbleached Muslins, 31 cts.

5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Sheeting Muslins.

Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.

Shirting Linens, best make.

Scotch Diaper, by the piece and yard.

Russia Crash, 18, 20 and 25, very cheap.

WHITE GOODS!

WHITE GOODS!

Jaconet, Cambric, Nainsook and Swiss Muslins.

Victoria Lawns and white Tarletans.

Plaid and Striped Nainsook Muslins.

Plaid Cambric Muslins.

White Marseilles, 75, 90 and $1 12½ a yard.

Marseilles, Lancaster, and Honeycomb Quilts.

Black Alpacas, 50 cents up to $1 12½.

Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.

Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery.

One lot of Ladies' English Silk Gloves, 75 and 62½ cents a pair.

Ladies' and Misses' Hoop Skirts.

PRICE & WOOD,

No. 113 N. NINTH Street above Arch.

N. B. Will remove to the N. W. corner Eighth and Filbert street's about the last of April. 3 3

MOURNING GOODS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,

HAS NOW OPEN A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SUPERIOR

BLACK SILKS,
GRENADINES,
DELAINES,
BOMBAZINES,
CRAPES,

And a great variety of rare and new fabrics, suitable for MOURNING. [2 24 stuth10t

CHEAP LACE CURTAINS

The Subscribers have received from the NEW YORK AUCTION SALE A LARGE LOT OF

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
BROCATEL,
SATIN DE LAINES,
TERRY,
COTELINE,

AND OTHER

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

Which were bought at a great sacrifice, and will be sold cheap.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT,

2 27 6trp No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

DUPLEX SKIRT.

FASHIONS FOR 1866.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

HOOP SKIRT.

Each Hoop of this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed of two *finely-tempered steel springs*, braided TIGHTLY and FIRMLY together EDGE to EDGE, forming at once the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE HOOP made.

They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless.

Their *wonderful flexibility* ADDS GREATLY to the COMFORT and CONVENIENCE, besides giving INTENSE PLEASURE to the WEARER, as will be *particularly experienced* by LADIES attending *crowded receptions, balls, operas, etc.*

In FACT for the *promenade or home, the church, theatre, or car* they are UNSURPASSED, combining COMFORT, DURABILITY and ECONOMY, with that ELEGANCE of shape which has made the

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC THE

STANDARD SKIRT

OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

Manufactured exclusively by the SOLE OWNERS of Patent,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,

No. CHAMBERS and Nos. 79 and 81 READE Sts., NEW YORK.

Merchants will be supplied as above, and by Philadelphia Jobbers.

FOR SALE in all FIRST-CLASS RETAIL STORES in this CITY. Inquire for [2 14 3mrp

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

PAPIER MACHE GOODS,

TARTAN GOODS,

SCOTCH PLAID GOODS.

A fine assortment of Papier Mache Work Tables, Writing Desks, Inkstands, and Scotch Plaid Goods, just received per the steamer "St. George," too late for Christmas sales, suitable for Bridal Gifts, etc., will be sold low.

ISAAC TOWNSEND,

House Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,

No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

1 24 Below Tenth street.

THE STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT, AT THE OLD STAND, No. 47 N. EIGHTH Street, East side. NO OTHER OFFICE IN THIS CITY.

With the benefits of an experience of nearly fifty years on Staten Island, and facilities unequalled by any other establishment in this country, we offer superior inducements to those having Silk, Woollen or Fancy Goods for DYEING OR CLEANING.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.
No. 47 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia.
Nos. 5 and 7 JOHN Street New York.
No. 718 BROADWAY New York.
No. 389 FULTON Street, Brooklyn. 3 3 1m X

DRY GOODS.

FINE SHAWLS.

A good opportunity to secure a Fine Shawl at a very low price.

FINE BROCHE SHAWLS.

FINE PAISLEY SHAWLS,

FINE BLANKET SHAWLS.

The entire stock will be sold without regard to the cost.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

ENGLISH BLANKETS,

FINE AMERICAN BLANKETS,

All our fine and medium grades, very much reduced in prices.

MARSEILLES QUILTS,

OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

A great variety of new patterns in all sizes. A larger stock to select from than in any other establishment in this city.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO., [2 21 rp

N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

IMPORTANT!

TO LINEN BUYERS.

THE RIGHT PLACE TO GO FOR THE LARGEST STOCK OF

LINENS.

FOR LINEN GOODS of the best quality.
FOR PURE LINEN GOODS, warranted.
FOR LINENS, at Importer's prices.
FOR IRISH SHIRTING LINENS.
FOR STITCHED SHIRT BOSOMS.
FOR TABLE LINENS, all kinds.
FOR LINEN SHEETINGS AND PILLOW CASINGS.
FOR NURSERY DIAPERS AND BIRD EYES.
FOR TOWELINGS, of all kinds.
FOR LINEN LAWNS AND CAMBRICS.
FOR LINEN DRILLS AND COATINGS.
FOR ALL KINDS OF LINEN GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S STORE,

FOR LINENS ONLY,

No. 828 ARCH STREET.

N. B. The new style LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES, expected by the next steamer. 1 18 thstu2m

HANDSOME SILKS

AT LOW PRICES.

We have now open a choice assortment of

SPRING SILKS,

Of every variety and quality,

IN CHOICE SHADES AND COLORS.

Silks Suitable for Evening Dresses.
Silks Suitable for Street Dresses.

BLACK GRO GRAIN SILKS.
BLACK TAFFETA PARISIENNES.
BONNET TAFFETAS.
DRAP DE FRANCE.
ARMURES,
CORDED,
GRO DE AMERIQUES,
GRO DU RHINES,
TAFFETAS,

AND BLACK SILKS,

Of every variety with and without Lustre, at less than present cost of importation.

H. STEEL & SON,

2 17smw No. 713 and 715 N. TENTH ST.

SPLENDID TABLE CLOTHS.

Just received, a few sets of the very finest

DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,

WITH NAPKINS AND DOYLIES TO MATCH.

Also, a few pieces of

Wide Irish and French Sheetings,

THE FINEST IMPORTED.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

Importers of Linen House Furnishing Dry Goods,

3 2 3t No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.

LINEN GOODS UNDER REGULAR PRICES.—We are selling 7-4 unbleached Table Linen for 62½c. per yard; the celebrated hand-loom extra heavy Table Linen for 75c.; bleached Barnsley Table Linen, 87½c.; handsome double Damask de., at 1 25; 10-4 Linen Sheeting, $1 25 per yard. Pillow Linens—4-4 Linens for Ladies' Wear; 4-4 heavy shirting; 4-4 nice Shirting, very cheap by the piece; good Linen Towels, $2 00 per dozen; fine Linen Towels of every description; Glass Toweling; Nursery Diapers, $2 25 per piece; Sprung Cloths; a handsome towel Linen Handkerchief; Honey Comb Quilts; Lancaster Quilts; Marseilles Quilts. We call especial attention to a very fine Blanket we are selling a 5-6 per pair; same we did sell at $18. Also, a large line of Hosiery. E. D. & W. H. PENNELL, 3 2 3t No. 1021 MARKET Street.

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET.—Spring Goods just opened.

FRENCH MUSLIN, two yards wide, for dresses.
PLAID and STRIPED, do do
SHIRRED and TUCKED, for waists.
ARGENTILLES, for dresses.
LONG THREAD VEILS
VALENCIENNE SETS, new styles.
POINTE LACE GOODS, latest novelties
RICH CAMBRIC EDGINGS, INSERTIONS, ETC.
150 pieces soft finished CAMBRIC, IN yards wide, at 50 cents. A bargain. 3 2 6t

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

NUMBER LVII.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK

February.

Monday, 26.—Inferior Artificial Wooden Legs engage the attention of the Lower House of Congress. Jack Rogers, Congressman from New Jersey, makes a speech, when attention is directed to the inferior wooden Heads lately introduced on the floor.

Tuesday, 27.—General Grant, with a 100,000, inves s around New York City. The 100,000 being dollars and not men, it is supposed they will stay where they are put.

Wednesday, 28.—The arrival of the "good time coming." Secretary Spinner receives $70 conscience money. President Johnson receives a few delegations and explains his policy.

March.

Thursday, 1.—City Councils—Billy Barlow illustrates the difficulty of cleaning the streets. It was proposed that people wipe their feet before they go into the streets, and that the women wear fuller and longer skirts.

Friday, 2.—The Cattle Plague makes its appearance on a ferry-boat. Four oxen leave the care of a drover, jump into the river, and "strike out" for themselves, with 'all the world before them where to choose."

Saturday, 3.—Series Column Day. The Editor called upon the proprietor to explain his policy, when he was told that his policy was well understood, that his jokes were the only things needing explanation. This the Editor was unable to do.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(The Report of Our Own Special.)

COLD IRON AND STEAL ASSOCIATION.

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT

He Explains His Policy for the Twenty-eighth Time that Day.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

This respectable Delegation from the "puddling" districts of our State made a call upon the President yesterday, just after the delegation from Baltimore got out, and before the delegation from Pittsburg, on the subject of Oil, got in, and as they were accompanied by Moorhead than most delegations that the President has the pleasure of explaining his policy to, they were received with marked attention. It was predicted that some of the more prominent of this delegation would make their mark in the event of a visit to the White House, which was true, for it was discovered, after they left, that some of the yellow satin chairs in the East Room were pretty badly marked with a composition of iron-rust and oil, proving that the chairs were *satin* to their detriment.

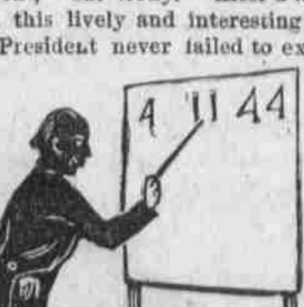


COLONEL MOORHEAD PRESENTING THE DELEGATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Captain Ward, of Detroit, President of the Iron and Steel Association, formally presented the delegation to the President; but as he was not in want of any delegation just now, having a large stock on hand and more promised, he told them to be seated.

SALLYS OF WIT.

Mr. Ward (the Iron President):—"We have come to tender you our respects." The President here interrupted by asking where they had left the Tender, it they had unhitched it from the Locomotive? The Iron man replied that they were not railroad men. President Johnson said, "What are you?" Mr. Ward answered, "I sell Iron and Steel for a living." "Oh," replied the President, "most of the delegations that come here to praise me do that; if they don't sell iron they sell something else, and invariably *steal* for a living." Mr. Ward made the remark that he thought the President was indulging in *irony*. "Yes," said the President, "flat irony." After a few more remarks in this lively and interesting vein, in which the President never failed to explain his



THE PRESIDENT EXPLAINING HIS POLICY.

policy, Mr. Ward continued in his speech:—"We are a combination of workingmen. These workingmen represent 50,000 employes, with their families, 750,000 people." This one fact convinced the President that an Iron and Steal employe was among the most prolific professions—averaging 15 persons to every family. After the Iron and Steal men had made some other remarks, in which they used other metallic substances, soft sawder, for example, which was the *substance* of their remarks, the President explained his policy.

MR. WARD GETS AN IMPRESSION.

Mr. Ward here said, "We are under the impression that we have a Government." Where he could have got that impression was a wonder to both parties. It was found out afterwards that it was an old impression he got at the Government Printing Office, and it was not a good one.

20,000 SPEECHES BY JUDGE KELLEY.

The Iron and Steal men ordered 20,000 of Judge Kelley's Tariff Speech, as they liked to read it so much; they thought they could soon read 20,000 through, by each man on the Committee taking a certain number a day.

FROM THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Proposals have been received here from the Series Editor of your paper to have his portrait on the new Three Cent notes. Among other reasons, he urges that he has not only been in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, but is yet in favor of one; is in favor of the fractional currency, and doesn't think that he, for one, could have too much of it; and offers, if his portrait is adopted instead of Mrs. Swisshelm's, or any of the clerks in the Treasury Department, that he will urge the price of 3 cents for the chief articles of every day use, such as Car fare, Lager, and Italian Opera tickets. All of the newspapers shall be 3 cents, the same as THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. It is thought his application will be successful.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE IN THE DISTRICT.

The old Cavalry Horses at Giesboro are becoming a great plague. Not being attended to, they wander about the district, eating up everything Green they can see. A stranger from your city—an advertiser in the *Age*—came near being devoured from that *cause* this morning.

MR. RAYMOND.

Mr. Raymond expects to make a speech to-day in the Senate indorsing the President's Policy. It is thought by some of our shrewd business men that so much "indorsing" by the gentleman from New York will break him.

Yours, FIDO.



A HORSE CAR-TOON FOR THE NEW COUNTY BUILDINGS.

1624 MIFFLIN STREET.

Mr. Series Editor:—Why don't you urge the Horse Cars to run on Sundays? I have never yet seen the Chesnut Street Bridge, and I understand its case has been decided in the Supreme Court; but whether a decided good, or a decided bad case, it did not state. Next Sunday week Jim Maguire and Knuckle Ben are going to have a dog fight, with two 16 pound pups, out near the Falls. Now, how am I to get out there to breathe the fresh air, and be there in time for the fight? Besides, them as don't approve of dog fights could go to church, whereas, now, they can't go, unless they walk, if they are poor, as I am. All of our chaps are in favor of the cars, because when we goes to church we wants to ride, or we don't go. We don't much anyhow, but when we do go we wants to go right.

MOYA.

Meet-her-ullgic.

The good ship *Continental* that sailed with the 300 fair damsels for Washington Territory, will soon arrive. The miners can now each have their *pick*. A miner without a Pick would make but poor progress. After striking a Lode of silver they can now strike for the load of gals, and perhaps reach the *vain* without much trouble.

Heavy on the Lift.

Said OLD HYSON to SCHENG—"I saw a man last night at the Gymnasium put up ten Fifty-Sixes with perfect ease."

"Poh," replied Scheng, "that's nothing. I know a man on Third Street who, for a flyer, put up five-Twenties and ten-Forties to the top of the Market."

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS., FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

A large assortment of

Rosewood Drawing-Room Furniture
Walnut Drawing-Room Furniture.
Walnut Dining-Room Furniture.
Walnut Library Furniture.
Walnut Hall Furniture.
Rosewood Chamber Furniture.
Walnut Antique Furniture.

Prices are as low as the quality of the work will admit of.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

3 2 1m Late of Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.

RANDALL & CO.,

PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,

No. 1302 CHESNUT Street.

Fine English Toilet Soaps,

IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.

Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.
We have constantly on hand every variety of
PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.

Extracts, Powders Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Pastes, Brushes, etc. 3 2 3m

FINE

OPERA GLASSES.

A VERY LARGE VARIETY.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

1 1 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, IN duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, the 16th day of April, 1866, for the delivery of 6000 head of BEEF CATTLE on the hoof, for the use of captured Indians. The cattle to be delivered to the A. C. S., for Indians at Fort Sumner, New Mexico.

The first delivery to be on the 1st day of July, 1866, and to consist of 500 head of cattle; the subsequent deliveries to be in such numbers and at such times as may be required by the undersigned.

The cattle must be from three to five years old, and must weigh at least 400 pounds net (their weight to be ascertained according to manner laid down in the Subs Regulations of 1863), and to be of the best marketable quality. No Stags, Bulls, Cows, or heifers will be received.

Whenever, in the opinion of the A. C. S. for Indians, at Fort Sumner, the cattle presented do not fulfil the conditions here set forth, as many as do not will be rejected. Ten per cent. of money due contractors will be retained until the contract is fulfilled.

Two responsible persons must sign each bid, guaranteeing that if the contract is awarded to the party or parties therein proposing, they will enter into ample bonds for the faithful fulfil ment of the contract, and when the parties thus offering as sureties are unknown to the undersigned, their ability to reimburse the loss to the United States, which would accrue in case of failure, must be attested before a magistrate or other officer empowered to administer oaths.

The parties to whom this contract is let will be expected to fill the contract themselves—any sub-letting of the contract will be considered as a failure to comply with the contract, and the contractor will be held responsible therefor.

Endorse on the envelope "Proposals for Beef Cattle, at Fort Sumner, New Mexico."

W. H. BELL,
Captain and C. S. and Brevet Major, U. S. A.
Office Purchasing and Depot C. S., District of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M., February 7, 1866. 3 1 23t

ARMY SUPPIES.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING COMMISSARY,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE,
NASHVILLE, Tenn.,
February 21, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS,

which must be in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M.,

THURSDAY, March 15, 1866,

for supplying FRESH BEEF, of good and marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat (necks, shanks, and kidney tallow to be excluded), for issue to the troops and others supplied by the Government with rations, at the following posts in the Military Division of Tennessee:—Atlanta and Macon, Ga., Nashville, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Huntsville, Ala., and at all posts drawing supplies from the above-named posts.

Contract to be in force six months, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1866, and ending the 30th day of September, 1866, or such less time as the Commissary-General of Subsistence may direct.

The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef to be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down.

The shanks of fore quarters to be cut off from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock joint.

Payment will be made monthly, or as early thereafter as funds may be received therefor, and in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Separate bids will be received for each of the above posts, or one bid may include them all.

No bids will be received from persons who come under the exceptions of the President's Amnesty Proclamation. Nor will bids in which such persons are interested, either directly for indirectly, be received, unless they can produce the pardon of the President.

Bids from all other persons under said Proclamation must be accompanied by the Amnesty Oath.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, stating that if a contract is awarded they will enter bonds for the faithful fulfilment of the contract.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all bids offered.

Indorse envelopes "Proposals for Fresh Beef," and address the same to the undersigned.

M. P. SMALL,
Brevet Colonel and C. S.,
2 26 16t Nashville, Tenn.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SURPLUS HARD BREAD.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. A.,
No. 8 S. GAY STREET,
BALTIMORE, Md., February 27, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, March 17, 1866, for the purchase of surplus HARD BREAD on hand at this depot

Proposals must state that the offer is made under advertisement of this date.

The bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each. No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes.

Purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.

Payment required in Government funds on notification of acceptance of bid. Twenty days allowed purchasers to remove stores.

Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to

THOMAS WILSON,
Brevet Lt.-Col. and C. S. U. S. A.,
2 26 17t Brevet Brig.-Gen. Volunteers.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 2, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY YARD, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

There will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidders, in the office of the Inspector of Ordinance of the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., at noon, on the 1st day of April, 1866, four thousand four hundred and ninety-nine (4499) barrels Navy Powders.

These Powders will be sold by sample, in lots of one hundred, two hundred, and three hundred barrels. Purchasers to furnish barrels into which the powders may be emptied from the tanks.

Terms—One half cash in Government funds, and the remainder on the removal of the Powders, for which a period of ten days will be allowed. If not then removed the Powders will revert to the Government.

H. A. WISE,
3 3swt41 Chief of Bureau.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,

REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO

Broad Street, Above Race, East Side.

Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.

HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.

The undersigned, feeling exceeding thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to

MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,

Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons, as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity, and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.,

3 2 3m A. BROWN.

OAK SHADE OIL COMPANY,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL $600,000
Shares .....120,000. **Par Value** .....$5·00.

PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM BAILEY.
TREASURER.
HUGH GAMBLE.
SECRETARY.
J. DALLAS HALL.
DIRECTORS.
JOHN F. GROSS, DAVIS KIMBLE,
HUGH GAMBLE, JOHN H. JONES,
WILLIAM BAILEY.

OFFICE, No. 329 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. 2 12 1mrp

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street,
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 35

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel JAMES M. MOORE, A. Q. M., at Warehouse No. 5, on New York avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, Washington, D. C., on TUESDAY March 20, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of Quartermaster's Stores, consisting of—

16 lbs. Muriatic Acid,	14 Pork Barrels,
19 Adzes, assorted,	4 Bellows,
102 gallons Alcohol,	82 Bevels,
4 Anvils,	132 feet Leather Belting,
835 Augers, assorted,	32 feet Rubber Belting,
692 Axes, assorted,	1,281 Bits, assorted,
80 Broad Axes,	13 Blocks, assorted,
191 Hand Axes,	20 Coffin Boxes,
85 Balls and Chains,	3 Wood Boxes,
22 Carpenters' Benches,	12 Dredging Boxes,
100 Wood Benches,	1 Oranghiing Board,
3 Wash Boards,	225 Chair Bottoms,
19 Copper Boilers,	125 Chair Backs and Arms,
99 Door Bolts, assor'd	100 Chair Backs,
300 Spring Window Bolts,	108 Chair Legs,
82 lbs. Borax,	3,050 Chair Stretchers,
6,000 Copper Bottoms,	600 Lamp Chimneys,
4 Plumb Bobs,	1,000 lbs. Fire Clay,
6 Circulat'g Boilers,	1,000 lbs. Copper,
4 Steam Boilers,	500 Stove Doors,
2 Marking Brushes,	400 Chairs, assorted,
558 Whitewash Bru's,	400 Field Desks,
869 Paint Brushes, assorted,	100 Office Desks,
	380 Bucket Ears,
291 Varnish Brushes,	2,236 Files, assorted,
203 Dust Brushes,	1,946 Bastard Files,
19 Clothes Brushes,	10,000 Lights Glass,
2,081 Chisels, assorted,	2,000 Saucepan Handles,
25 lbs. French Chalk,	1,294 Chisel Handles,
1,620 Pick handles,	1,541 Axe Handles,
25,000 pairs Hinges, assorted,	2,000 Window Sash,
	3,000 gross Screws, assorted,
53 Cast Iron Hoppers,	
25,000 lbs. Iron, assorted,	1,100 Shovels, assorted,
1,600 Knobs, assorted,	20,000 lbs. Spikes,
2,000 lbs. Lead,	1,000 Stove Feet,
2,926 Chest Locks,	2,000 lbs. Cast Steel,
3,506 Cupboard Locks,	700 boxes Tin,
400 Mallets,	1,000 Lamp Tubes,
112,000 lbs. Cut Nails,	105 Cast Iron Traps,
16,000 lbs. Wrought Nails	400 yards Silver Tinsel,
1,000 Frying Pans,	6,835 Papers Tacks, assorted,
2,000 lbs. Wrought Pipe,	
421 Planes, assorted,	100 Wheelbarrows,
250 Tin Pumps, assorted,	4,000 lbs. Wire,
	30,000 lbs. Zinc,
500 lbs. Iron Rivets,	6,000 Escutcheons,
300 lbs. Rods Wire,	300 Tables, assorted.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all of the property is sold.

The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of
Brevet Major-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.
CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
3 3 15t Brevet Colonel and Quartermaster.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, TABLES, FENCING, WHARVES, ETC. AT GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 27, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General there will be sold on the premises, at Public Auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., commencing on MONDAY, April 2, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continuing from the same hour each day thereafter (except WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, April 4 and 5, on which days the Mill and Water Works will be sold), until the whole shall have been disposed of, the following described public property, to wit:—

Eleven (11) OFFICES (frame): 28x140 (two stories), 16x20, 16x38, two 20x20 (two stories), 16x28 (kitchen adjoining, 10x16), 12x32, 15x16, two 26x26, and 28x75.

Eighty-nine (89) LABORERS' QUARTERS (frame): seventy-four 16x18, fourteen 12x14, and one 16x16, with shed adjoining, 8x14.

Ten (10) DWELLINGS (frame): 28x50 (two stories, with back buildings, 12x32), four 10x24, 15x40, 16x32, 16x28 (with wing 16x17 and two kitchens adjoining, 9x12 and 10x10), 10x20 (with wing 16x14), 24x24 (with shed adjoining, 15x40).

Nine (9) MESS HOUSES (frame): 28x190 (two stories), 15x60 (with wing 10x20), 28x140 (two stories), 28x130 (with additions, 10x12), 28x140, 28x50 (two stories), 16x50, 16x31, and 28x40.

Thirty-two (32) STABLES (frame): Twenty-four 28x452, six 28x366, one 11x32, and one 13x29 (with shed adjoining, 14x50).

One (1) HOSPITAL STABLE (frame), with 5270 lineal feet of stabling.

One (1) ISSUING STABLE (frame), with 5312 lineal feet of stabling.

Twenty (20) BUILDINGS (frame): 28x32, 28x56, 18x32, 18x31, 15x65, 10x16, four 16x50, four 9x22, 28x452, 28x140, 21x48, 28x300, 20x25, and 17x17.

SHEDDING, 7758 lineal feet.

Thirty-two (32) WATER TANKS, 4x16, two feet deep.

Seventy-eight (78) MANGERS, 3½x16, three-and-a-half feet deep.

Twenty (20) OUT-HOUSES.

One (1) HAY SHED, 112x312.

One (1) GRAIN HOUSE (frame): 56x220.

Three (3) WHARVES: one 40,181 square feet, one 11,169 square feet, and one 2880 square feet.

FENCING, 23,980 lineal feet.

One (1) STOREHOUSE (frame): 52x150.

Two BLACKSMITHS' SHOPS (frame): 48x160, and 68x160.

One (1) ENGINE HOUSE, 17x32.

The buildings will be sold singly, and must be removed within fifteen days.

The buildings will be taken down at the expense of purchasers; but the lumber will, if desired, be delivered by the Government, free of charge for transportation, on the depot wharf.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

For further information, apply in person or by letter to

Captain GEORGE T. BROWNING, A. Q. M.,
Giesboro, D. C.,

or to this office.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General in charge
3 2 26t First Division, Q. M. G. O.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT MACON, GA.

By direction of the SECRETARY OF WAR, all the BUILDING MATERIALS, STEAM ENGINES, MACHINERY, TOOLS, IRON, COPPER, LUMBER, AND STORES OF VARIOUS KINDS, which were collected at Macon, Ga., by the Confederate Government, for the erection and permanent operation of a large armory, laboratory, and arsenal; and also

TOOLS, MACHINERY, AND MATERIALS

collected from iron works and armories in the States of Alabama and Georgia, will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Among the articles to be sold are:—

9,000 lbs. Copper—pigs.
42,000 lbs. Copper—round rod.
38,000 lbs. Copper—bar.
20,000 lbs. Copper—sheet.
200,000 lbs. Wrought Iron—bar and rod.
500 tons Pig Iron.
750 tons Cast Iron—unserviceable shells.
54,000 lbs. Lead—pigs.
45,000 lbs. Tin—block and sheet.
4,000 lbs. Chain—crane and cable.
15,000 yards Cloth—Cotton, English Serge, oiled and enamelled.
32,000 lbs. Powder.
8,000 feet Belting—gum and leather, assorted sizes.
200 Machines—Drills, Planers, Milling, Screw-cutting, Steam and Trip-hammers.

Besides:—	
Harness,	35 Unserviceable Cannon, iron and bronze,
Saddles,	Laboratory Stores and Materials,
Horse Equipments,	Spare Parts (new) for Springfield Muskets and Colt's Revolvers, and an assortment of
Infantry and Cavalry Accoutrements,	
Blankets,	
Wagon and Gun Carriage Irons,	
80 broken Gun Carriages,	

PAINTS AND OILS.

The attention of Northern buyers is called to this sale, which is a large one, and of valuable property.

Full printed Catalogues of the property to be sold can be obtained from the Chief of Ordnance at Washington, D. C., and from the Commanding Officer of the Augusta Arsenal, Georgia.

The sale will commence on

WEDNDSDAY, April 4, 1866,

and continue every day until all the property is sold.

Terms Cash, in United States currency.

D. W. FLAGLER,
Captain Ord. Brev. Lt.-Colonel,
3 2 22t Com. Augusta Arsenal.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT,

AUCTIONEER.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT VESSELS AT AUCTION.

BURDETT, JONES & CO.,

WILL SELL

ON TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1866,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,

At the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Brooklyn,

By order of the Navy Department, the following-named vessels:—

STEAM TUG "MARIGOLD."

Length, 83 feet; breadth, 19 feet; depth, 8 feet 3 inches; one vertical engine; diameter of cylinder, 26 inches; stroke of piston, 26 inches; one flue and return tubular boiler.

STEAM TUG "LABURNUM."

Length, 100 feet; breadth, 21 feet 3 inches; depth, 9 feet; diameter of cylinder, 32 inches; stroke, 32 inches; one boiler, two furnaces, flue and return tubes.

TERMS—Twenty per cent. on the day of sale, the balance within six days, when the vessels must be removed from the yard.

3 1 4t C. H. BELL, Commandant.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS AND BARGES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, March 1, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the United States Government Wharf, HANOVER Street, Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., on FRIDAY, March 9, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following named vessels and barges:—

STEAM FERRY TRANSPORT "WELLES."

Tonnage, 386 85-95 tons; length, 130 feet; beam, 38 feet; depth, 7 10-12 feet; high pressure engine.

STEAMER "OSCEOLA."

Tonnage, 95 32-95 tons; length, 108 feet; beam, 16 5-12 feet; depth, 5 7-12 feet; low pressure engine.

BARGE "DELTA."

Tonnage, 121 21-95 tons; length, 100 2-10 feet; beam, 17 6-10 feet; depth, 7 8-10 feet.

BARGE "KAUFFMAN C. WARNER."

Tonnage, 123 48-95 tons; length, 99 9-10 feet; beam, 17 5-10 feet; depth, 7 5-10 feet.

BARGE "JOSHUA ZIMMERMAN."

Tonnage, 135 18-95 tons; length, 100 feet; beam, 17 5-10 feet; depth, 8 2-10 feet.

BARGE "UNION."

Tonnage, 127 81-95 tons; length, 93 3-10 feet; beam, 17 7-10 feet; depth, 8 3-10 feet.

BARGE "W. H. PLATT."

Tonnage, 89 62-100 tons; length, 92 7-10 feet; beam, 17 1 10 feet; depth, 6 7-10 feet.

BARGE "ANN McCAFFREY."

Tonnage, 111 7-10 tons; length, 100 feet; beam, 17 8-10 feet; depth, 7 7-10 feet.

The above vessels and barges lie at Hanover street wharf, where they may be examined.

Terms of Sale—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of Colonel WILLIAM W. McKIM, Chief Quartermaster Philadelphia Depot.

HENRY BOWMAN,
3 1 9t Captain and A. Q. M.

SALE OF STEAM BOILER, FORCE PUMPS, WATER PIPE, FIRE PLUGS, ETC., comprising THE WATER WORKS AT GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 26, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, Assistant Quartermaster,

On THURSDAY, April 5, 1866,

at 12 o'clock M., the following described public property, to wit:—

ONE STEAM BOILER,

30 feet long and three feet in diameter (with two 12-inch return flues), made of ¼-inch boiler iron, with all the necessary appurtenances, including cast-iron front, gauge cocks, globe valves, feed pump, smoke-stack, and hood, steam gauge (Ashcroft's patent), grate-bars, pipe, plugs, reducing pieces, etc., all in good order.

TWO WORTHINGTON STEAM FORCE PUMPS, No. 6, 18-inch cylinder, 9-inch stroke, 25-horse power each, and each capable of pumping and forcing 100,000 gallons of water per day. Connected with them are the requisite valves, glands, couplings, bends, elbows, double-valve oil cups, etc. These Pumps are comparatively new, and in complete working order.

A large quantity of WATER PIPE, as follows:—

5,182 feet 6-inch cast-iron Water Pipe.
12,000 " 3-inch " "
800 " 2-inch wrought-iron "
564 " 1½-inch cast-iron "
2,000 " 1½-inch " "
1,000 " 1-inch " "
5,000 " ¾-inch " "

THIRTY-ONE CAST-IRON FIRE PLUGS,

(Ayres' patent), with all the necessary connections, such as—

T's,
Bends,
Stop-cocks,
Elbows,
Four-way pieces, Etc.,

all in excellent condition; together with

ALL THE TOOLS, Etc.,

required for making alterations and repairs in water-pipe, such as

Pipe-cutting Machines,
Taps and Dies,
Plyers,
Crabs,
Drills,
Punches,
Caulking Tools, Etc.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Deliveries will be made to purchasers on or before the first (1st) day of May next.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

Any further information that may be desired will be given upon application, in person, or by letter, to Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., Giesboro, D. C., or at this office.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Bvt. Brig. Gen., in charge,
2 28td First Div., Q. M. G. O.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, January 18, 1866.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE NAVY POWDERS AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

There will be sold to the highest bidders, at Public Auction, at noon of the 15th day of March, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Norfolk Navy Yard, *by sample*, five hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred and three (534,403) pounds of NAVY POWDERS, as follows:—

502,360 pounds serviceable.
7,877 " condemned.
19,518 " damaged.
4,648 " compressed.

As only about two hundred and seventy-two thousand three hundred and fifty-five (272,355) pounds of these Powders are in barrels, purchasers must provide barrels into which the remainder of the powders may be emptied from the tanks, for which a period of thirty (30) days will be allowed. The powder in barrels, however, must be removed within ten days from the day of sale, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; one-half the purchase money to be deposited at the completion of the sale, and the remainder before the powders are removed.

H. A. WISE,
2 28 15t Chief of Bureau.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WILMINGTON, Del., February 12, 1866.

SALE OF 500 SURPLUS GOVERNMENT MULES, All Good and Serviceable.

Will be sold at public auction, at Wilmington, Del., on EVERY FRIDAY during the month of March, ONE HUNDRED MULES.

The especial attention of purchasers is invited to the fact that these Mules are large, well paired, and in excellent condition, being the surplus team Mules of Washington Depot.

Animals sold singly.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

By order of
2 27 fmb30 Bvt. Brig.-Gen. JAMES A. EKIN.

GREEN PEAS,

GREEN CORN,

FRESH PEACHES,

FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS ETC

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES

9 22 4p COR. ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF STEAM GRIST MILL AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 21, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., on WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1866, at twelve o'clock M., the following described public property, to wit:—

ONE (1) STEAM GRINDING AND FEED MILL,

(frame, with massive granite foundations), 40 by 80 feet, with coal, hay, and engine houses attached, all constructed of the very best material, and in the most substantial manner.

Also, at the same time and place, the machinery and appliances of the mill, consisting of

ONE (1) ENGINE, OF 100-HORSE POWER, with cylinder of twenty-two (22) inches diameter and twenty-four (24) inches stroke, set upon a heavy cast iron bed-plate, with cold and hot water pumps and heater, and a cast iron fly-wheel, with driving-pulleys of the same material, ten (10) feet in diameter and twenty-four (24) inches face, with Judson's patent governor.

TWO (2) BOILERS, of SIXTY-HORSE POWER EACH,

made of the best boiler iron, five-sixteenths (5-16) of an inch in thickness, five (5) feet in diameter, and fourteen (14) feet five (5) inches in length; each boiler containing seventy-six (76) lap-welded flues, each three (3) and one fourth (¼) inches in diameter, with all the requisite appendages.

TEN (10) PAIRS OF REED'S PATENT BUCKINGHAM THIRTY (30) INCHES SPRING MILLS, constructed of solid French burr millstone, and set in heavy, well-balanced frames, with hay cutters, elevators, and conveyors sufficient to cut and handle the hay, grain and prepared feed on the most economical and labor saving plan.

The shafting is of finished wrought iron, and the pulleys of cast-iron, faced and balanced, with hangers and boxes, sufficient to drive ten (10) pairs of burrs, etc. The main driving-belt is of four (4) ply rubber, and twenty-four (24) inches wide. The belts for driving the mills, etc., are of the best oak-tanned, patent stretched leather.

The Engine, Boilers, Machinery, and Fixtures of every description, are of the very best materials and workmanship, and are still in excellent condition and fine working order, the mill having been in operation only about fifteen months.

If deemed advisable by the agent of the Government on the day of sale, the buildings will be sold separately.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Purchasers will be required to remove their property before the first (1st) day of May next, unless otherwise arranged with the owner of the grounds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

Any further information that may be desired will be given upon application, in person or by letter, to Captain GEORGE T. BROWNING, A. Q. M., Giesboro, or to this office.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General,
2 26 31t In charge First Division Q. M. G. O.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER STORES AT GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23, 1866.

Will be sold at GIESBORO, D. C., at Public Auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., on WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned QUARTERMASTER'S STORES, consisting of:—

Horseshoes,	Riding and Cart Saddles,
Manilla Rope,	Neck-straps,
Scrap Iron,	Surcingles,
Bedsteads,	Four-horse Ambulances,
Benches,	Army Wagons, four-horse,
Coffee Boilers,	Wagons, two-horse,
Tin Cups,	Iron Water-wagons,
Knives and Forks,	Whips,
Ladles,	Padlocks,
Camp Kettles,	Bottles,
Dutch Ovens,	Shoeing-boxes,
Dish pans,	Punches,
Mess-pans,	Files,
Tin Plates,	Hammers,
Coal scuttles,	Farrier-knives,
Spoons,	Pincers,
Cooking and Heating Stoves,	Rasps,
	Tongs,
Blankets,	Whitewash Brushes,
Bridles,	Grindstones and Frames,
Horse Brushes,	Picks,
Currycombs,	Lanterns,
Saddle Blankets,	Ploughs,
Buckets,	Rakes,
Casks,	Shovels,
Horse Collars,	Spades,
Head Halters,	Wheelbarrows,
Ambulance Harness,	Bridle-bits,
Four-horse Harness (sets),	Tire Iron,
Bay-racks,	Chain,
Lines,	Scrap Leather,
Martingales,	Coal Oil Barrels, etc. etc.

The stores must be removed by the purchaser within five days from the day of sale.

The horseshoes, rope, and scrap iron will, if desired, be delivered by the Government, free of charge for transportation, on the depot wharf.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General,
2 27 7t In Charge First Division, Q. M. G. O.

SALE OF NEW HOSPITAL CLOTHING, BEDDING, ETC.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13, 1866.

An extensive sale of Hospital Clothing, Bedding, etc., entirely new, and in the original boxes and bales, will be held in this city, at the Judiciary Square Warehouses, Fifth and E streets, back of City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The following articles will be offered for sale, viz.:—

Shirts	40,000
Drawers	20,000
Socks, pairs	20,000
Slippers, pairs	30,000
Gowns	30,000
Bed-sacks	20,000
Pillow-ticks	10,000
Pillows, Hair	4,000
Towels, Hand	10,000

The attention of the trade and the public at large is called to this sale, as the goods will be sold in lots to suit both large and small purchasers. Quantities as small as one dozen will be sold. Goods will be delivered to purchasers within (5) days from termination of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon and Purveyor, U. S. A.
C. W. BOTELER, Jr., Auctioneer. 2 14 19t

SALE OF GOVERNMENT CARTS, AMBULANCES, AND ARMY WAGONS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Quartermaster at Lincoln Depot, Washington, D. C., on TUESDAY, March 13, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following-mentioned Government property, viz.:—

52 LIGHT CARTS,
100 LIGHT AMBULANCES,
300 ARMY WAGONS,

which will be sold singly, and must be removed within five days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

By order of Brevet Major-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
3 2 8t Brevet Colonel and Quartermaster.

SALE OF COAL.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
February 27, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on the ground[s of] the MOWER HOSPITAL, Chesnut Hill, near P[hila]delphia, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, March [7], commencing at 11 o'clock A. M.,

TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY THREE TONS OF ANTHRACITE STOVE COAL

Cars leave the Depot, N. E. corner of Ninth and Green streets, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

By order of
Colonel WILLIAM W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster,
Philadelphia Depot.
HENRY BOWMAN,
2 28 6t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

SALE OF MANURE.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23, 1866.

Will be sold at the Cavalry Depot, Giesboro, D. C., a large quantity of stock-yard MANURE, which will be delivered to purchasers on the ground, or in barges or boats to be provided by them, at forty (40) cents per cubic yard.

Two or more boats (according to size) can be loaded per day.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of the Quartermaster-General

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General,
2 27 29t In charge First Division Q. M. G. O.

I CANNOT TELL.

BY PHOEBE CARY.

Once, being charmed by thy smile,
And listening to thy praises, such
As women, hearing all the while,
I think could never hear too much.

I had a pleasing fantasy
Of souls that meet, and meeting blend,
And hearing that same dream from thee,
I said I loved thee, O, my friend!

That was the flood-tide of my youth,
And now its calm waves backward flow;
I cannot tell if it were truth,
If what I feel be love or no.

My days and nights pass pleasantly,
Serenely on my seasons glide,
And though I think and dream of thee,
I dream of many things beside.

Most eagerly thy praise is sought,
'Tis sweet to meet, and sad to part;
But all my best and deepest thought
Is hidden from thee in my heart.

And still the while a charm, or spell,
Half-holds, and will not let me go;
'Tis strange, and yet I cannot tell
If what I feel be love, or no!

HISTORY OF REMARKABLE PLAYS.

BY DUTTON COOK.

TWELFTH NIGHT.

An opinion at one time prevailed that the comedy of *Twelfth Night* was written by Shakespeare late in life. But in 1828 there was discovered in the British Museum a small manuscript diary of a student of the Middle Temple, extending from the year 1601 to 1603, by which we learned that the play was publicly performed at the Candlemas Feast of the Middle Temple so early as 1602. It was probably written, therefore, in the first year of the seventeenth or the last of the sixteenth century; for it is not included in that earliest printed list of Shakespeare's plays which Francis Meres published in his "Wit's Treasury," 1598.

Next to this Candlemas production in Middle Temple Hall, the earliest record that has come down to us of the performance of *Twelfth Night* is contained in the "Accounts of the Revels at Court in the Reigns of Elizabeth and James" which Mr. Peter Cunningham brought to light, edited, and printed, in 1842. On the 20th April and 15th May, 1618, a sum of 20l. was paid for the representation before the King of *Twelfth Night* and *The Winter's Tale*, and £10 for the *Merry Devil of Edmonton*. The two first had been performed on the Easter Monday and Tuesday preceding the date of payment, and the last on the 3d of May. Unfortunately, in the case of earlier payments it does not seem to have been the practice to set out the names of the plays represented, and much valuable information in that respect is therefore lost to us. In the instances under mention the money was paid to Heminge, a tragedian, who was probably officiating as the treasurer to the King's company, and whose name in the patent granted by James the First to his players, on the 17th of May, 1603, stands fifth after the names of Lawrence Fletcher, Shakespeare, Burbage, and Phillips, and before those of Condell, Sly, Armyn, and Cowley. Heminge, it is evident, was a person of some importance, and, if not the absolute manager of the company, possessed a large share in its government. It will be borne in mind that the first folio edition (1623) of Shakespeare's "Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies," was "published according to the true originall copies," and "set forth" by his friends and fellows John Heminge and Henry Condell, the author "not having the fate common with some to be executor to his own writings."

The cast of this royal performance of *Twelfth Night* cannot now be ascertained.

After the Restoration we have a more precise chronicle of the proceedings on the English stage. At Sir William Davenant's Theatre, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, in the year 1663, appropriately got up on purpose to be acted on Twelfth Night (according to Downes' "Roscius Anglicanus"), the comedy of *Twelfth Night* was revived with great success:—"all the parts being justly acted crowned the play." "Malvolio" was played by Lovel; "Sir Andrew Aguecheek" by Harris; the "Clown" by Underhill; and "Sir Toby Belch" by Betterton. Mrs. Gibbs was the "Olivia." Curiously enough, the name of the representative of "Viola" is not given. It is hardly to be supposed, however, that the character was altogether omitted in performing the play. That an actor of Mr. Betterton's eminence should have undertaken the part of "Sir Toby" may seem a little surprising, when it is considered how disinclined are modern leading performers—the "Macbeths" and "Hamlets" of a theatre—to risk, as they regard it, the dignity of their position by sustaining characters which, however admirable in themselves, are yet not of foremost importance. But two hundred years ago the actors seem to have prided themselves upon their versatility—their universality—upon the number of characters they were able satisfactorily to fill—were not content to limit themselves to a very narrow range of parts, as we have seen "many of our players do." Moreover, at this time Betterton, though he had acquired great fame, was only twenty-eight years old; and it was probably his success in "Sir Toby" that led him some time afterwards to achieve a far greater triumph in "Falstaff." Cave Underhill, the "Clown" of the cast, was an actor highly commended by Cibber. He was correct and natural, his particular excellence being "in characters that may be called still-life;" the stiff, the heavy and stupid—to these he gave "the exactest and most expressive colors." He owned a long, full face, the shorter half of it being from his crown to the end of his nose; "so that the disproportion of his lower features when soberly composed, with an unwandering eye hanging over them, threw him into the most lumpish moping mortal that ever made beholders merry; not but at other times he could be wakened into spirit equally ridiculous." He was especially admired for his performance of the "Grave-digger" in *Hamlet*. In the first edition of the *Tatler*, No. 20 (1709), appeared the following advertisement:—"Mr. Cave Underhill, the famous comedian in the reigns of King Charles the Second, King James the Second, King William and Queen Mary, and her present Majesty Queen Anne, but now not able to perform so often as heretofore in the play-house, and having had losses to the value of near £2510, is to have the tragedy of *Hamlet* acted for his benefit on Friday, the 3d of June next, at the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane, in which he is to perform his original part the 'Grave-digger.'" In the *Tatler*, No. 22, Sir Richard Steele makes particular appeal to his friends on behalf of "honest Underhill," who has been a comic for three generations. "My father," writes Steele, "admired him extremely when he was a boy. There is certainly nature excellently represented in his manner of acting: in which he ever avoided that general fault in players, of doing too much." Steele further commends the fidelity with which Underhill adhered to the text of his part. The comedian seems never to have lost sight of Shakespeare's own instructions, that the clowns should speak no more than is set down for them. That the sins of the players in this respect were at least as great in Steele's time as in Shakespeare's may be gathered from Sir Richard's humorous complaint of Underhill, "That he had not the merit of some ingenious persons now on the stage of adding to his authors; for," he adds, "the actors were so dull in the last age that many of them have gone out of the world without having ever spoke one word of their own in the theatre." He concludes his appeal for Underhill—"All admirers of true comedy, it is hoped, will have the gratitude to be present on the last day of his acting, who, if he does not happen to please them, will have it even then to say that it is his first offense." According to Tom Davies, Underhill remained upon the stage until he was more than eighty years old.

Harris, who played the part of "Sir Andrew," presents a remarkable instance of the versatility of the old actors. He was an important member of Davenant's company, and appears to have divided with Betterton the "leading business," as it would now be called. He played in rapid succession such widely different Shakespearian characters as "Romeo" (Betterton playing "Mercutio"), "Sir Andrew Aguecheek;" and "Wolsey" (to the "Henry the Eighth" of Betterton). According to Downes, Harris played "Wolsey" "with such just state, port, and mien" as had never thitherto been seen in the part.

Lovel, the "Malvolio" of this early performance of *Twelfth Night*, was the low comedian of the company, and probably in his hands the part lost much of its dignity and consistency. This view of his treatment of the character is founded rather upon conjecture, however, than upon any certain evidence that has come down to us. But Lovel was also the "Polonius" of the company; and it is clear from the earliest endeavors made much later by Garrick to "rehabilitate" "Polonius," as it were, and divest him of much buffoonery with which a long course of stage tradition had clothed him, that the part had not been regarded by the players from a very dignified point of view. Doubtless Lovel's "Polonius" had an unpleasant element of burlesque about it. He would probably not shrink therefore from presenting a somewhat undignified if ludicrous version of "Malvolio." To fancy that he must excite mirth at any price is the especial error of the low comedian. The wholesome Shakespearian maxim to the effect that it is far preferable that the judicious should not grieve than that the unskilful should laugh, seems to have urged in vain, so far as numberless actors are concerned.

Notwithstanding the success of the performance of *Twelfth Night* by Davenant's company (and the success was very decided, albeit Mr. Pepys describes the play as "one of the weakest he ever saw"), many years elapsed before the comedy was again brought upon the stage. Indeed, no record of its reproduction can be discovered until we come to the year 1741, when a successful revival of *As You Like It*, at Drury Lane, after many years of strange neglect, seems to have suggested the experiment of performing *Twelfth Night* at the same theatre. The comedy was performed some eight times during the season. The cast was a highly creditable one; Macklin playing "Malvolio;" Woodward, "Sir Andrew Aguecheek;" Mrs. Pritchard, "Viola;" and Mrs. Clive, "Olivia." Macklin was an intelligent and skilful if not a very agreeable actor, laying great stress upon his distinct enunciation and appropriate gesture. Churchill speaks of his acting as "hard, affected, and constrained," and his features as

At variance set, inflexible and coarse;

yet he would seem to have been in possession of many of the characteristics of "Malvolio," a part in which grace of manner and elegance of appearance are clearly not needed. However, though the actor has had two biographers, we can discover no eulogy of his manner of representing this part. Indeed, the revival of the comedy would appear to have made but little impression, to judge by the slight mention made of it in contemporary theatrical history. In 1746, towards the close of the season, *Twelfth Night* was played again two or three times on benefit nights, when Macklin was again the "Malvolio," his wife "Maria," and the beautiful Mrs. Woffington appeared as "Viola" for the first time; the part was rather out of her usual range of character, and her success in it was probably not extraordinary.

In October, 1763, *Twelfth Night* was played again at Drury Lane, the performance being chiefly remarkable for the "Malvolio" of Yates, a favorite comic actor, whose defective memory Churchill satarized severely, and the "Sir Andrew Aguecheek" of O'Brien, a promising comedian, who followed Woodward's manner, and whose good fortune was said to have been his ruin. Horace Walpole writes to Sir Horace Mann (April 9, 1764), "A melancholy affair has happened to Lord Ilchester: his eldest daughter, Lady Susan, a very pleasing girl, though not handsome, married herself two days ago, at Covent Garden Church, to O'Brien, a handsome young actor. Lord Ilchester doated on her, and was the most indulgent of fathers. 'Tis a cruel blow." To another correspondent he tells the same story, and comments: "It is the completion of disgrace,—even a footman were preferable; the publicity of the hero's profession perpetuates the mortification. * * * I could not have believed that Lady Susan would have stooped so low." O'Brien quitted the stage in consequence of his marriage, and afterwards, with his wife, emigrated to America, where, it was said, the interest of the lady's family obtained for him a post of value; but this has never been clearly ascertained. O'Brien's union with Lady Susan Strangways doubtless suggested to Mr. Thackeray that amusing episode in the story of "The Virginians," with which most readers are familiar—the marriage of Lady Maria Esmond with Mr. Hagan, the Irish actor.

In 1771 *Twelfth Night* was again being performed at Drury Lane, when King was the "Malvolio;" Dodd, "Sir Andrew Aguecheek;" Miss Younge (afterwards Mrs. Pope), "Viola;" and Mrs. Abington, "with a song," "Olivia." The acting was so excellent that the comedy was played fourteen times during the season. This success probably led to a rival performance at Covent Garden about the same time, Yates and his wife appearing as "Malvolio" and "Viola," and Woodward as "Sir Andrew." The next "Viola" of importance was Mrs. Barry's, at Covent Garden in 1777, the lovely Mrs. Hartley being the "Olivia." Subsequent "Violas" were Mrs. Bulkeley and Mrs. "Perdita" Robinson, Edwin being the "Sir Andrew" to both ladies, and Bensley and Henderson the "Malvolios." Then we come to the memorable representations of *Twelfth Night*, concerning which Charles Lamb has written one of the most charming of his "Elia" Essays, "On some of the Old Actors."

In the year 1820, Lamb's association with Hazlitt had brought him into connection with the London *Magazine*, then edited by John Scott, who afterwards perished in a duel. It was between the years 1820 and 1825 that the "Essays of Elia" appeared in the *London Magazine*. But the particular cast of *Twelfth Night*, touching which Lamb discourses so pleasantly, was first presented to the world on the stage of Drury Lane Theatre so early as November, 1785, at which period Lamb was little more than ten years old. Dodd was again "Sir Andrew Aguecheek," and Bensley "Malvolio;" John Palmer was "Sir Toby Belch," Suett the "Clown," and Mrs. Jordan "Viola." Probably the same artists, however, were assembled in the same comedy some few seasons later. Not but what Lamb's memory regarding theatrical matters was curiously tenacious. In the paper called "My First Play" he describes performances at Drury Lane—*Artaxerxes*, *The Lady of the Manor*, and *The Way of the World*—during the season of 1781-2, when he was only from six to seven years old.

In 1785, when Mrs. Jordan played "Viola" for the first time, she was about two or three and twenty, and very beautiful—to judge from her portrait by Romney and all contemporaneous criticism—with a graceful limber figure, large melting eyes, a profusion of golden brown hair, and a very musical and touching voice. "Her joyous parts, in which her memory now lives," writes Elia, "in her youth were outdone by her plaintive ones." Particularly he dwells upon her delivery of the disguised story of her love for Orsino. She made no set speech of it. She was not careful to follow line on line closely so as to lose no semitone of the music of the verse; but rather seemed to punctuate her story with the hesitation of deep feeling. "When she had declared her sister's history to be 'a blank,' and that 'she never told her love,' there was a pause as if the story had ended; and then the image of 'the worm in the bud' came up as a new suggestion, and the heightened image of 'patience' still followed after these as by some growing (and not mechanical) process, thought springing up after thought, I would almost say, as they were watered by her tears. * * * * She used no rhetoric in her passion; or it was nature's own rhetoric most legitimate then, when it seemed altogether without rule or law." This absolute concealment of artifice was surely the height of art.

Mrs. Jordan has more especially dwelt in the memory and regard of playgoers from her hearty performances of the rakes and romps, the hoydens and *Little Pickles* of comedy and farce. In middle age her voice had coarsened, the outlines of her figure had expanded somewhat unromantically, and she became ill suited to the characters of pathos in which she had acquired her first reputation. In addition to the praises Lamb has lavished upon her "Viola," it may be noted that Leigh Hunt has written in the highest terms of her "Rosalind," and commended "her peculiar excellence in the artless miseries of "Ophelia." Considering that he was writing in the very noon of Mrs. Siddons' greatness, there seems to be some exaggeration in Leigh Hunt's applause when he says, "Mrs. Jordan, as a performer who unites great comic powers with much serious feeling, and who in all her moods seems to be subservient to her heart, is not only the first actress of the day, but, as it appears to me, from the description we have of former actresses, the first that has adorned our stage."

In descanting upon the merits of Bensley, Lamb availed himself of the opportunity to suggest much admirable criticism upon the character of "Malvolio." He points out that the Lady Olivia's steward is not essentially ludicrous: he becomes comic but by accident. "He is opposed to the proper levities of the piece, and falls in the unequal contest." Still, his pride or his gravity is too genuine to be contemptible. He speaks on all occasions like a gentleman and a man of education. He is held in esteem by both the "Duke" and "Olivia," even after he has been made the victim of the plot of "Maria" and "Sir Toby," and, wrought upon by them, has presumed to make love to his mistress. It is well worth the reader's while to refer to Lamb's essay, if by any chance he has forgotten its purport.

That Bensley really performed the character well may be readily believed. The part demands an accomplished actor, much judgment and forbearance; upon the least disposition to overdo, or to extort laughter at the sacrifice of dignity and discretion, the representation is ruined. Bensley was in some respects peculiarly fitted to play *Malvolio*. By birth a gentleman, he had served as an officer of Marines, and been present at the taking of the Havannah. He was stiff in his gestures, solemn in his manner, with a hollow, nasal voice. Anthony Pasquin, in his rather coarse satire upon the actors of his time, "The Children of Thespis," charges Bensley with paying "more attention to walking than words," says of his voice that there seemed to be "a rookery built in his throat," and proceeds:—

With three minute steps in all parts he advances,
Then retires three more, strokes his chin, prates and prances,
With a port as majestic as Astley's horse dances;

though he admits that the actor was invariably perfect in his parts, and strove to remedy his inherent defects by care and attention. Lamb, however, seems to acknowledge no shortcomings in his favorite actor; he lauds, not merely his "Malvolio," but his other representations, particularly his "Iago." Even his unpleasant voice Lamb found to possess "at times the inspiriting effect of the trumpet." He attributes to Bensley possession of "the true poetical enthusiasm—the rarest faculty among players," and affirms that of all the actors of his time Bensley "had most of the swell of soul, was greatest in the delivery of heroic conceptions, the emotions consequent upon the presentment of a great idea to the fancy." It may be noted that another critic, Mr. Taylor, in his "Record of My Life," says that the part in which Bensley chiefly shone was "Mosca," in Ben Jonson's *Volpone*.

On the occasional absence of Bensley from the theatre, John Kemble, it seems, undertook the character of "Malvolio," but with what success we are without information. In 1796, John Bannister, who had sustained "Sebastian" in what we may call the "Charles Lamb" cast of the comedy, undertook "Malvolio" for Suett's benefit, but acquired no great fame by his effort. Mr. Adolphus, his biographer, says apologetically that the part is not one much coveted by the players; "perhaps it is because men do not like to appear merely for the purpose of being baffled and derided."

Of the representative of the part of "Aguecheek," Lamb writes, "Dodd was it, as it came out of Nature's hands." The essayist relates how, long years afterwards, he was wont to meet the player, old, worn, retired from the exercise of his profession, taking his daily walk in the gardens of Gray's Inn, finer and more open then than they are now, being as yet unencroached upon by Verulam Buildings. Struck by the sad, thoughtful countenance of the actor, Lamb began to marvel how old "Sir Andrew" could have looked so marvellously vacant and foolish, how he could have assumed so absolute a look of slowness of apprehension. But Dodd seemed to have been able "to keep back his intellect, as some have had the power to retard their pulsation." He died in 1796, within a few months of his quitting the stage. He was a man of reading, left behind him a choice collection of old English literature, and possessed ready wit. Lamb's facetious friend, Jemmy White, met the player one day in Fleet street, having seen him the previous evening as "Sir Andrew," and was irresistibly impelled to take off his hat, with the salutation, "Save you, 'Sir Andrew!'" Dodd, not disconcerted, put him off with a courteous, half rebuking wave of his hand, and retorted, "Away, 'Fool!'"

With Palmer's "Sir Toby," Lamb was less satisfied. The actor did not "fill out" the solidity of wit in the jests of that half "Falstaff;" but of Suett's "Fool" he writes, "Shakespeare foresaw him when he framed his fools and jesters."

A particular obstacle in the way of a satisfactory representation of *Twelfth Night* has often arisen from the great difficulty of obtaining a likeness between the actor playing "Sebastian" and the actress playing "Viola," sufficient to maintain, in any degree, the illusion upon which the comedy is founded. The performers are generally too distinctly different in appearance, voice, and gesture (even when assisted by the most careful costuming and adroit "making-up") to deceive any one for a moment; and the play, in this respect, constantly comes "halting off." On some occasions, Mrs. Jordan's "Viola" had the advantage of being supported by the "Sebastian" of her brother, Mr. Bland, who resembled her in stature and feature, if not in ability. In the same way the "Viola" of Mrs. Henry Siddons sometimes was assisted by the "Sebastian" of her brother, Mr. W. Murray, a remarkable likeness existing between the players. The Germans have attempted to evade the difficulty by giving the two characters to one performer—bringing on the stage in the last scene a mute "Sebastian"—a young lady dressed to resemble the "Sebastian-Viola" of the preceding scenes. This fashion has been introduced for the first time upon the English stage in a recent revival of the comedy (Olympic, 1865), but hardly with complete success. The actress who is womanly enough for "Viola"—and it is only fair to say that its present representative (Miss Kate Terry) renders the part very gracefully and poetically—cannot be expected to be manly enough for "Sebastian"—cannot wield a sword, and distribute cuffs, and blows, and broken pates as bravely as "Sebastian" should. If she satisfied us more in "Sebastian," she would please us less in "Viola." Failure in one or the other character seems inevitable.

Later "Malvolios" have been Munden, Fawcett, and Liston—no one of the three arriving at any great reputation in the part. So broad a low comedians as the last-named was, probably much out of place in such a character as "Malvolio." The actor is said to have had more success in his subsequent performance of "Sir Andrew Aguecheek."

In 1820, a sad sin against Shakespeare was committed at Covent Garden Theatre. *Twelfth Night* was operatized by Frederick Reynolds. The words were seriously tampered with, some of the scenes transposed, and music by Arne, Bishop, and others was added. "Malvolio" was played by William Farren, "Sir Toby" by Emery, and "Viola" by Miss M. Tree. The reverend compiler of the "History of the Stage" writes very angrily about this degradation of Shakespeare. "In the devil's name," he asks, "why does not Reynolds turn his own plays into operas? Does he think them so bad that, even with such music as he has put into *Twelfth Night*, they would not prove successful? or has he such a fatherly affection for his own offspring that he cannot find in his heart to mangle them?" Reynolds' only defense is, that his new version of Shakespeare's comedy resulted in a run of twenty-five nights during its first and second season, whereas, during previous years, it had only been played once or twice. He had, of course, to endure a storm of opprobrium, and the manager (Mr. Harris) who permitted the changes and interpolations was steadily denounced by the critics as a mountebank. The public seem to have taken the affair pretty quietly; the galleries, in the case of Shakespeare vs. Reynolds, decidedly giving their voices for the defendant.

"The last time I saw Mr. Kemble," Reynolds writes in his "Memoirs," "was at the rehearsal of *Twelfth Night*, in its altered state. He seated himself in the prompter's chair, expressed no indignation at my operatizing Shakespeare, spoke very highly of Miss M. Tree's singing and acting, corrected Emery in the text of 'Sir Toby,' and then abruptly left the stage, saying 'The *physique* is gone.' He died about two years afterwards at Lausanne."

When, in 1850, Mr. Charles Kean (in conjunction with Mr. Keeley) undertook the lesseeship of the Princess' Theatre, the comedy of *Twelfth Night* was chosen for the opening performance, and was repeated some forty times during the first two seasons of the new management. The comedy was played in its integrity, although without the spectacular accessories which afterwards, in other plays of Shakspeare's, came in vogue at the Princess'. The chief features of the representation were the "Sir Andrew" and "Maria" of Mr. and Mrs. Keeley, the "Clown" of Mr. Harley, and the "Viola" of Mrs. Kean.

Mr. Phelps, it may be finally noted, during his long reign at Sadler's Wells, also produced *Twelfth Night*, and undertook the part of "Malvolio" with no inconsiderable success.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE To Authorize the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia to Contract for the Cleansing of the Streets of the City.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That for the purpose of cleansing the streets, lanes, and alleys of the city, it shall be divided into two districts, viz.:—All south of Market street, including Market street and West Philadelphia, to be called the Southern District; all north of Market street to be called the Northern District; and that the Mayor of the city be and is hereby authorized and directed to enter into contracts with competent persons for the cleansing of the streets of said districts, and the removal of all dirt, garbage, offal, ashes, dead animals, and other refuse matter therefrom, for five years, at a rate of charge to the city not exceeding ninety-five thousand dollars per annum, payable monthly in equal portions, after said work is performed. Each of the said contracts shall be entered into with two or more good and sufficient sureties for its faithful fulfilment (to be approved by Councils), and the contracts shall particularly specify those streets in the business portions of the city which it shall be the duty of the said contractors to cause twice in each week, the work to be done at night, or between the hours of 6 o'clock P. M. and 8 o'clock A. M.; and all other paved streets, alleys, courts, lanes, gutters, and gutters under railway crossings, shall be cleansed at least once in each week, and all ashes, garbage, dirt, and other refuse matter removed therefrom; and the inlets to all public sewers to be at all times kept clean and clear of all obstructions; and the execution of all said work shall be under the supervision of the Chief Inspector of Streets and the Joint Committee of Councils on Cleansing the Streets: Provided, That if in the opinion of the Mayor, upon his own information, or upon that of the said Chief Inspector, or Joint Committee, there shall be any failure on the part of the said Contractors to perform all the requirements of said contracts, the Mayor may, by written notice to the said Contractor or contractors, forthwith and absolutely annul said contract or contracts; information whereof shall be communicated to Councils at their next stated meeting.

Section 2. One-twelfth of the whole amount of each contract as may be due each month to the said contractor, shall be retained by the Chief Inspector of Streets, monthly, to enable him, under the supervision of the Committee on Street Cleansing, to perform any part of said work of cleansing that may be requisite by reason of any default on the part of any contractor or contractors.

Section 3. The Chief Inspector of Streets shall overlook and supervise the work of the contractors, and report any neglect on his part to the Committee on Street Cleansing; and notify the contractor or contractors of his or their neglect. If after such report and notice the contractor or contractors shall not proceed to remedy the complaint, the Committee on Street Cleansing may direct the Chief Inspector of Streets to perform the work at the expense of the contractor or contractors in default, the cost of performing the same to be paid out of the amount heretofore authorized to be retained.

Section 4. That so much of any ordinance as is altered, or is inconsistent, or supplied by this ordinance, be and the same is hereby repealed.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this second day of March Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

3 3 1t

A FURTHER SUPPLEMENT To an Ordinance, entitled "An Ordinance to Make an Appropriation to Defray Expenses in the Removal of Certain Telegraph Signal Boxes, the Extension of the Fire Telegraph, and Introduction of the same in the Houses of Certain Fire Companies, and to Reimburse Certain Fire Companies," approved May 12, 1864.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to place a Fire Alarm Telegraph Apparatus in the house of the Phœnix Hose Company; said telegraph apparatus to be the same as those recently placed in the houses of the various companies.

Section 2. Warrants for the said appropriation shall be drawn by the Mayor, in conformity with existing ordinances.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this second day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

3 3 1t

RESOLUTION Approving the Sureties of George F. Gordon, Chief Inspector of Streets elect.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That William B. Thomas and Robert P. King are hereby approved as the sureties of George F. Gordon, Chief Inspector of Streets elect; and the City Solicitor is hereby directed to have a bond with warrant of attorney prepared for said parties to execute, and to cause a judgment to be entered thereon; and further, to file an agreement of record, that the lien of the judgment entered in pursuance of said warrant of attorney shall only operate against the respective properties submitted to the Committee on Finance by the said sureties; that is to say, the lien of the judgment against William B. Thomas shall only operate on and against a certain lot of ground, with the buildings thereon erected, situate on the west side of Thirteenth street, south of Hamilton street, in the Fourteenth Ward; the lien of the judgment against Robert P. King shall only operate on and against a certain lot or piece of ground whereon is erected premises numbered 522 Spruce street; also, certain lots of ground whereon are erected houses numbered 1612, 1616, and 1620 North Seventh street; and, also, lot or piece of ground, with the messuages or tenements thereon erected, situate on the west side of Eighth street, above Columbia avenue, in the Twentieth Ward.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this second day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

3 3 1t

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

HYDE'S PATENT
AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING
COFFEE BROWNER,
FOR HOTELS, GROCERS, HOSPITALS,
Military Barracks, and all other establishments using quantities of Coffee

By this Machine the Coffee is SWEATED brown, instead of being BURNED brown, thereby saving from 40 to 50 per cent. more AROMA than when done in the usual way.

A PATENT TESTER is attached, which enables the operator to see when the Coffee is done Brown.

CAN BE CHANGED IN A MOMENT INTO A FRANKLIN OR AIR-TIGHT STOVE FOR HEATING PURPOSES.

They work like a charm, ALWAYS giving entire SATISFACTION.

For particulars call or send for a circular, which contains testimonials from many of the United States Hospitals, First-class Hotels, and Grocers Now having them in use. Also,

HYDE'S PATENT
AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING
FAMILY COFFEE BROWNER,

On the same principle, being in the form of a STOVE COVER. Will suit any STOVE or RANGE.

The Coffee is browned PERFECTLY UNIFORM in a FEW MINUTES' TIME.

ONE POUND BROWNED in this Machine has about the SAME STRENGTH as two roasted in the usual way. BESIDES giving the Coffee in ALL ITS PURITY and FRAGRANCE.

For sale by
HARDWARE, HOUSE-FURNISHING, AND STOVE STORES GENERALLY.
MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY
HYDE & TINGLEY,
No. 1505 Pennsylvania Avenue,
2 13 1mo PHILADELPHIA

FURNITURE.

BUY FURNITURE
AT
GOULD & CO.'S
UNION DEPOTS,
Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street,
(Opposite Christ Church),
And Corner of NINTH and MARKET
The largest, cheapest, and best stock of
FURNITURE
Of every description in the world. 2 10

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of Furniture which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes Book-cases Mattresses, Lounges, Etc. Etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
1 15 3m* N. E. Cor. SECOND AND RACE STS.

G. C. REUKAUFF,
MANUFACTURER OF
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT,
PHOTOGRAPH,
AND
PICTURE FRAMES,
AND GILT MOULDINGS!
No. 929 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
PAINTINGS, AND A GREAT VARIETY OF ENGRAVINGS ON HAND.
OLD WORK RECILT EQUAL TO NEW. 11 64m

EUREKA!
THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.
THIS IS NO HAIR DYE.

THE IMMENSE SUCCESS with which this preparation has met during the short time it has been before the public, has induced the thousands and tens of thousands who have used and attested its virtues, to pronounce it the ONLY and TRUE Hair Restorative The Eureka has been introduced into all the principal cities both East and West, and having faithfully performed all that is claimed for it, has superseded all other Hair Preparations The Eureka restores Grey Hair to its original color; prevents the hair from falling out, by causing a healthy condition of the scalp, imparting to the hair a softness, and gloss, and youthful appearance that no other Hair Preparation can produce. The Eureka is free from all impurities or poisonous drugs and can be used without soiling scalp or hands.

Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by
ROBERT FISHER, Sole Agent,
No. 25 N. FIFTH Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Agents for Pennsylvania, DYOTT & CO., No 232 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia. 1 20smw3m

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street,
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 25

ITALIAN MACCARONI,
VERMICELLI,
PARMASAN CHEESE,
FRESH IMPORTED.
For sale by
JAMES R. WEBB,
2 15 1m WALNUT AND EIGHTH STREETS.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.
This company continues to write on Fire Risks only Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.
THOMAS CRAVEN, FURMAN SHEPPARD, THOS. MACKELLAR, JOHN SUPPLEE, JOHN W. CLAGHORN, SILAS YERKES, JR., ALFRED S. GILLETT, N. S. LAWRENCE, CHARLES I. DUPONT, HENRY F. KENNEY, JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 §

FIRE INSURANCE,
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 150 S. FOURTH Street.
Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500 000
Paid-up Capital, $100,000.
Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.

DIRECTORS.
James Brown, Charles A. Duy, Wm. D. Lewis, William B. Bullock, Wm. S. Needles, John D. Taylor, Thomas Kimber, Jr., Lemuel Coffin, J. Hillborn Jones, John Woodside, Wm. C. Longstreth, J. N. Hutchinson,
JAMES BROWN, President.
CHAS. A. DUY, Vice President.
THOMAS NEILSON, Secre

SHIPPING.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED INDEPENDENT OUTSIDE LINE FOR NEW YORK
is receiving Freights daily at low rates,
SECOND WHARF BELOW SPRUCE STREET,
and will insure at low rates.
P. R. CLARK, Agent,
2 5 1m Nos. 314 and 316 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS,"
"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS........................$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE........................$30
Steamship "HIBERNIA" leaves SATURDAY, January 27.
THE PAID CERTIFICATES
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates, from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE,"
1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—Calling at QUEENSTOWN. The Inman Line, sailing SEMI-WEEKLY, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, March 3.
CITY OF MANCHESTER, Wednesday, March 7.
EDINBURGH, Saturday, March 10.
At noon, from Pier 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
First Cabin........$90·00 Steerage..............$30·00
First Cabin to London.. 95·00 Steerage to London... 34 00
First Cabin to Paris...105 00 Steerage to Paris.... 40 00
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. etc., at moderate rates.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—Cabin $90 00; Steerage, $35 00; payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or its equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
1 25 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Staten Island, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street.
This Company, so long and favorably known in New York for the past forty-six years, have opened an office as above. Ladies' and gentlemen's garments and wearing apparel of every kind Dyed and Cleaned in the most perfect manner. Stains and spots removed from garments without being ripped.
Merchants having goods of undesirable colors can have them redyed in superior style. 1 29 mw3m

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1 § No. 114 MARKET Street.

WILEY & BROTHER,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HAVANA CIGARS AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.
We offer the finest Havana Cigars at prices from 20 to 30 per cent. below the regular rates.
Also, the celebrated
"LONE JACK" SMOKING TOBACCO,
which is far superior to any yet brought before the public.
Motto of Lone Jack:—
"SEEK NO FURTHER, FOR NO BETTER CAN BE FOUND." 1 15 3m

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14 §

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING of every description. for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22 § Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 22 §
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.—A meeting of the friends of the Sabbath will be held to-morrow evening, at the First Presbyterian Church, Kensington, Girard avenue, above Palmer street. Addresses by Rev. W. T. Eva, Wilson Jewell, M. D., Thomas Potter, Esq., and others.

Fifteenth Presbyterian Church, Fifteenth and Lombard Streets.—Anniversary exercises of the Sabbath School will be held at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, when addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Edwards, of the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church, Rev. Thomas McCauley, Assistant Secretary of the Board of Education, Governor Pollock, and the Pastor.

The National Orphan Homestead.—This interesting and noble effort increases in public favor as it becomes more widely known. The Sabbath schools are multiplying their contributions, and the public generally are responding to the appeal of the Association in behalf of the destitute children of our martyred heroes. Since the latest acknowledgment of receipts, the following subscriptions and contributions have been received from the Sabbath Schools of the churches as named:—

St Paul's Episcopal Church, Cheltenham, Pa., six shares, $150; First Presbyterian Church Philadelphia; Old Pine Street Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia; First Presbyterian Church, Southwark, Philadelphia; Lutheran Church, Newville, Pa., each two shares or $50; Christ Reformed Church, Philadelphia; Christ Episcopal Church, Lexington, Ky.; Congregational Church, Granville, Ill.; First Congregational Church, Cincinnati, Ohio; Carr Street Mission, Cincinnati, Ohio; Wyuthrop Congregational Church, Charlestown, Mass.; Methodist Episcopal Church, Harrisburg, Pa; First Lutheran Church, York, Pa.; Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia; Etenezer Independent Church, Philadelphia, each one share of $25

Total from Sunday Schools	$850 00
From citizens of Freemansburg, Pa.	84 00
From citizens of Shimerville, Pa.	94 75
From citizens of Bethlehem, Pa.	46 50
Total in this list	$825 25

Treasurer of the Association, Peter B. Simons, No. 618 Sansom street.

Rev. John Chambers will preach a sermon to young ladies at the church in Broad street, below Chesnut, to-morrow afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

Bishop Simpson preaches at St. Stephen's M. E. Church, Germantown, to-morrow morning.

Father Kemp and his troupe of Old Folks will conduct the music at the Tabernacle M. E. Church, Eleventh street, above Jefferson, to-morrow.

Rev. Dr. Seiss continues his lectures upon the Apocalypse to-morrow evening.

Many of the Baptist churches in this city are enjoying great revivals of religion. Among them are the Tenth, Fourth, Olivet, Broad Street, and Tabernacle Churches. Surrounding churches, as in Camden and West Philadelphia, are also much revived.

The Board of Education of the O. S. Presbyterian Church, at their last meeting, adopted a resolution requesting a sermon to be preached on to-morrow upon the duty of parents and teachers, and that a collection be made to enable the Board to carry out their obligations. The amount contributed to the Ministerial fund from May 1, 1865, till February 1, 1866, has been but $20,234; to that for colleges, etc., $1397. A surplus on hand at the beginning of the last year has been melting away. The Board say "unless liberal amounts are given we must be embarrassed for want of means."

The Young Men's Christian Association.—On Monday evening the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, in Chesnut street, above Twelfth, were crowded with ladies and gentlemen, to listen to an address by ex-Governor Pollock, entitled "Progression of Knowledge an Incentive to its Acquisition." The speaker was listened to by his audience for over a half hour with the stillest attention. At the close of the address an interesting debate took place on "what latitude should be allowed speakers in the Sabbath Schools." The discussion was maintained by Rev. Alfred Taylor, Rev. Mr. Moore, G. H. Davis, H. Ward, and others. The Association has secured the services of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and John B. Gough, Esq., who will lecture shortly in their behalf.

The society is in a flourishing condition, and its future prospects are quite flattering. Peter B. Simmons, Esq., President of the Association, presided on the occasion.

Penn Square Presbyterian Church.—Rev. Dr. Crowell, Pastor of the Penn Square Presbyterian Church, is delivering a course of Sunday evening sermons to young men. The discourses thus far have been listened to by large numbers of this class of persons. They are both interesting and instructive, and will repay any who may attend the service. The church is located in Broad street, below Market. Young men will be shown seats by the sexton.

The Mission of the Son of Man.—Rev. J. F. McClelland, pastor of the North Broad Street Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach on the above subject to-morrow afternoon, at the Union Meeting, held in the American Mechanics' Hall, Fourth street, below Girard avenue. Mr. McClelland is considered one of the most eminent divines of this Church. Young men are cordially invited to attend the services held in this Hall. The seats are free to all.

AN IMPORTANT MATTER.—Colonel E. W. C. Greene, the Pension Agent for this city, has prepared a plan by which all applicants for pensions can save time and trouble in obtaining their dues. He has arranged the books so as to be able to refer to all pensioners in alphabetical order. A reference to the advertisement will show what day the parties interested should call. The object obtained is to avoid a crowd, and render all applicants as comfortable as possible. Under the old system persons were sometimes required to dance attendance for a week or more, but as at present arranged each one will know the particular day when they can receive their money, and will not be compelled to waste a larger portion of valuable time. All persons who are entitled to pensions should carefully peruse the notification, and call at the agency only on the days mentioned in their initial order.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY THIS MORNING.—Francis Foy is a milkman, and resides in the neighborhood of Thirteenth and Chesnut streets. At an early hour this morning Mr. Foy left his residence, in order, it is supposed, to go after his wagon. While he was passing along Thirteenth street, opposite St. John's Church, he was suddenly attacked by two individuals, one of whom was dressed in the garb of a female and the other was a man. The man seized Mr. Foy by the throat and gagged him, while the real or pretended woman, to use a slang phrase, "went through him," taking from him between $600 and $700 in money, and about $1000 worth of bonds, which Foy indiscreetly carried about his person. By the time the alarm was given the highwaymen had effected their escape, taking the booty with them.

A NEW SCHOOL HOUSE IN THE TWENTY-SIXTH WARD.—The Committee on Property of the Board of School Control have adopted a plan for building a new school house to take the place of the Landreth school building, recently destroyed by fire in the Twenty-sixth Ward. The new building will be two stories in height, and divided into four divisions. The sum of $13,500 has been appropriated for the structure, and the contract has not yet been awarded.

YOUTHFUL DEPREDATORS.—John Harris and John Jones, Jr., boys, were arrested about four o'clock this morning in the neighborhood of Erie and Shippen streets, having in their possession a number of dresses, towels, underclothing, etc. Not being able to give a satisfactory account as to how they became possessed of said articles, and the plain inference being that they stole the goods, the youthful pair were taken before Alderman Tittermary, who committed them to Moyamensing Prison this morning.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—The holders of city warrants issued previous to 1864 will receive the cash by presenting their claims at the office of the City Treasurer after the coming 10th of March. This matter is worth the attention of those who have business with this department.

ILLNESS OF A VALUABLE CITIZEN.—We regret to hear that Dr. David Jayne, one of our most distinguished citizens, is lying dangerously ill of typhoid pneumonia, and but slight hopes are entertained of his recovery. Dr. Jayne is familiarly known to our citizens as the projector of some of the finest improvements that adorn our city. The magnificent building used for the purposes of his business, on Chesnut street, below Third, the first in which Quincy granite was used as a building material, has for years attracted the attention of strangers visiting our city.

Dr. Jayne has nearly completed a splendid white marble mansion at Nineteenth and Chesnut, which he designed as his private residence. He has always been deeply interested in all the benevolent and charitable institutions of the city, and there are many that will earnestly pray for his speedy recovery.

BLANKETS SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN STOLEN.—James Smith, John Hays, and John Walker were arrested at an early hour this morning, with a lot of blankets in their possession, which are supposed to have been stolen. They were taken before Alderman Butler, who committed them to prison.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASE.—John Fisher was arrested last evening for committing an aggravated assault and battery on another man on Ridge avenue, near the Girard College. Fisher was taken before Alderman Fitch, who held him to answer in the sum of $800.

DEPARTURE OF WINTER—

Old Winter his departure takes
To lands of lasting ice;
But you'bful March has heir he makes,
And gives him this advice:
"My lad, I've let you cold enough,
To make them mortals dance.
So do not fear to get up rough,'
Whenever you've a chance;
And chill the bones of all but those
Who buy from Tower Hall their clothes."

Our stock of Clothing is the largest and most complete in this city, surpassed by none in material, style and fit, and sold at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest.

TOWER HALL,
No 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & Co.

A SIZE TOO BIG.—A Western correspondent of a Western newspaper, being short of news, writes that a marvellous cave has been discovered in the town where he lives. He says it is "of vast dimensions and startling magnificence, with niches, columns, recesses, fountains, all arranged as if by the hand of some great artist. On one side was a raised platform of pure white marble, and upon it was found a human skeleton of gigantic size, and in excellent preservation. Its length from head to foot was thirty-eight feet six inches, and the circumference of the head was about six feet."

It is an unfortunate circumstance that the man who used to own the skeleton lived and died before the days of the GREAT OAK HALL. Poor fellow! He must have gone naked for the want of people who could fit him with a suit of clothes. Being without clothes he was obliged to take to the cave to hide, where he doubtless caught cold and died in the prime of his life and the flower of his youthful beauty. If our long-legged friend were now living he might experience some difficulty in finding goods ready made to fit him, even in our extensive stock, but we would take his measure, and rig him up in a fine suit, and have them ready to send home Saturday evening.

Big folks, little folks, and middling folks can be suited with all sorts of fine raiment, and fitted handsomely, from our magnificent stock of *ready-made Clothing*, without waiting till Saturday night; and those who are extra size, or desire peculiar styles, or prefer garments made to order, can be supplied with quick despatch; and the prices are sure to please, because they are moderate.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Popular Clothing House,
OAK HALL,
S. E. corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

UPHOLSTERY work of every description done immediately on call, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

CORSETS AT REDUCED PRICES—GREAT REDUCTIONS.—Mr. John M. Finn will open to-day a line of French Woven Corsets, at prices far below the usual rates:—
French Cane Corsets, at $1 40 per pair.
French Whalebone Corsets, at $1 50 per pair.
French Whalebone Corsets, finer, at $1 75 per pair.
Second quality, embroidered top, at $3 75 per pair.
First quality, embroidered top, at $4 50 per pair.
Embroidered top and front Corset, at $5 00 per pair.
Remember the stand, southeast corner of Arch and Seventh streets.
Mr. Finn has also opened a line of Nottingham Lace Curtains, as low as $2 75 per pair.

THE PRACTICAL RESULTS of silver mining are now being made manifest in the receipt of "bullion bricks" from the mines. Several companies organized in New York and Boston have already commenced dividends, and some of the Philadelphia companies will not be very much behind, as they have already commenced to turn out bullion. In this connection we would refer our readers to the North American Mining Company, office No. 527 Walnut street, as offering a safe investment. The working capital is being rapidly taken, and the management of the company is in good hands, which is a guarantee of success.

FURNITURE Repaired, Re-upholstered, and Varnished, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!—
(Irish Harp.)
FENIAN BROTHERHOOD.

All of the Circles and Squares will be called into requisition the coming week to take action on the new styles of Spring Clothing now being daily added to the stock of Charles Stokes & Co.'s One price, under the Continental. Immediate action is the word.

"Now's the day and now's the hour,
See the stock of clothing lower!"
Call at once.
By an order of the
RIGHT TONE.

WINDOW SHADES, Curtains, Cornices, Bedding and Upholstery, at W. Henry Patten's West End Upholstery Establishment, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, VERY CHEAP.—A superior assortment, *as low in price as $2 75 per pair*; the material also by the yard. Just opened by JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Seventh and Arch streets.
P. S.—See Mr. Finn's attractive CORSET announcement elsewhere.

BLINDS AND SHADES Repaired, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

THREE BALES Paris, Organdy, and Jaconet Lawns, the latest patterns, comprising some of the richest designs imported. Prices reasonable.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & Co.,
N. W. corner Eighth and Market streets.

BOLSTERS AND PILLOWS of the finest quality, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL surpasses all other remedies in the rapid and radical cure of Coughs, Colds, and Consumption.

CARPETS AND MATTING cut, altered and laid, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

SHIRRED MUSLINS, Tucked Muslins, Tape Checks, Nainsook, Swiss, Jaconet, and Cambric Muslins, soft finish Cambric, Pique, Buff Marseilles.
J. C STRAWBRIDGE & Co.,
N. W. corner Eighth and Market streets.

CASTORS put on Furniture, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

PRICES, PRICES.—Life-size photographs in oil colors, cartes de visite. Every variety of style executed in superior manner at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

LACE AND MUSLIN Curtains, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT ON THE REGULAR SCHEDULE PRICES.

Desiring to reduce our large stock of superior and *highly finished Rosewood Pianos*, previous to the removal to our new store, No. 1103 Chesnut street, we have concluded to offer them at prices below the cost to manufacture. Persons desiring to purchase a first class Piano at reduced rates, should not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity.

SCHOMACKER & Co.,
Warerooms, No. 1021 Chesnut street.

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
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W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

KAHN—MAY.—At the Jewish Synagogue in Portland, Oregon, on Wednesday, January 17, by Rev. B. Bien, Mr. EDWARD KAHN, of Portland, to Miss ADA MAY, late of Philadelphia.

MCNEAL—ALLEN.—On the morning of the 27th of February, 1866, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. Broadwell Walden, Mr. ANDREW H. MCNEAL, of Millville, N. J., to Miss ELVIRA W. ALLEN, daughter of Charles B. Allen, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BARRINGTON.—On the 2d instant, HENRY STRONG, son of Samuel and Emma Barrington, aged 10 months.

Funeral on Monday, the 5th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BENYAURD.—On the morning of the 1st of March, EUGENE C. BENYAURD, Sr., in the 64th year of his age.

His male friends, and the members of Integrity Lodge, No. 187, A. Y. M., also the members of Philanthropic Lodge, No. 15, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1042 S. Fifth street, on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. Interment at Union Cemetery.

BETHELL.—After a lingering illness, on the 27th ultimo, DEBORAH, wife of Joshua Bethell, in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, to-morrow at 2 o'clock P. M. Residence corner of Frankford road and Otis street. Interment at Hanover Street Ground.

BOOTH.—On the 2d instant, SARAH ANN, widow of the late Thomas L. Booth, in the 45th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 155 Laurel street, below Second, on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

FOTTERALL.—On Friday morning, the 2d instant, STEPHEN G. FOTTERALL, in the 70th year of his age.

The male friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 952 Spruce street, on Monday, the 5th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

HABERSTICK.—On the 28th ultimo, WILLIAM H. HABERSTICK, son of Rudolph and Louisa Haberstick, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Clearmakers' Union, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 615 Major street, between Master and Wistar streets, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

HAVERLY.—At Toledo, Ohio, on the 1st instant, SARAH HAVERLY, wife of J. H. Haverly, aged 24 years.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 119 Congress street, to-morrow, the 4th instant, at 2 o'clock.

HOOVEN.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 24th of February, HENRY C. HOOVEN, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Western Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company, and members of the Lincoln Circle, No. 24, B. U. F. C. A., and the members of the Union League, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 212 Williamson street, First ward, on Sunday March 4, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street M. E. Church Vault.

YOCKEL.—On the 28th ultimo, MARGARET, wife of the late Daniel Yonker, in the 96th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Charles Robbins, on Saturday, March 3, at 10 o'clock A. M. To proceed to Trinity Church, Oxford. Services at church, without further notice.

YOUNG.—On the 28th ultimo, THEODORE, youngest son of Margaret and the late James Young, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 114 N. Eighth street, on Monday, March 5, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

CURL-PINCHERS, CURLING-RODS, CURLING-IRONS, Nail Scissors and Cutters, Tweezers, Hair-Crimpers, Razors, Hones, and Straps. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

FOR CRACKING UP CANDIES, THE CANDY or Sugar Nippers will be found very convenient for confectioners. We also have Wire Fruit Baskets, Palette Knives, Small Scales, Scoops, Syrup Kettles, etc. TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

CARPET SWEEPING MACHINES—THOSE which we have found to be most approved of by housekeepers are sold by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.

It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior *tonic*, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street.

Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottle, or by the barrel. 2 14§

PROPOSALS FOR SERVICE MAINS, IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS, LEAD AND GASKET.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Water Department, FIFTH Street, below Chesnut, until TUESDAY, March 6, at 2½ o'clock P. M., for the following articles, delivered at such points in the city as the Chief Engineer may designate, free from Government tax:—

First. For Iron Pipe, by the pound, as follows:—
2600 feet 4 in. Pipe. | 42,000 feet 6 in. Pipe.
3600 feet 8 in. Pipe. | 3,000 feet 10-in. Pipe.
4800 feet 12 in. Pipe.

Also, 100,000 pounds of Branches, Bends, &c. Patterns to be furnished by the contractor, and approved by the Chief Engineer.

No allowance will be made for any metal in pipes, branches, bends, etc., five per cent. above the specified weight.

Second. 100,000 pounds of Iron Castings for making Stops, Plugs, etc., from patterns furnished by the Department.

Third. 5000 pounds of Brass Castings for Ferules, Plugs, Stops, etc. Patterns furnished by the Department.

Fourth. 50,000 pounds of Lead, for laying Fifth. 3000 pounds of Gasket for laying pipes. Specimens to be furnished with bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer.

The Department will subject the materials to such tests as may be deemed sufficient, and will be the judge of the quality and fitness.

No bid will be received except from persons manufacturing the article bid for, and unless it be accompanied with a certificate that a bond of five hundred dollars has been deposited with the City Solicitor, as per ordinance of May 25, 1860.

The Committee reserve the right to accept or reject any or all of the bids.

H. P. M. P IRKINBINE,
Chief Engineer of Water Department,
Philadelphia.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 3, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned, at his office, at FRANKFORD ARSENAL, up to 12 o'clock M. of the 10th instant, for furnishing

FRESH BEEF

of the best quality, neck and shanks excluded, to the detachment stationed at this Arsenal.

The beef to be delivered four (4) times a week, at the rate of 180 pounds, more or less, each time.

The Commissary of Subsistence reserves the right to reject any unsatisfactory bid.

GEORGE D. RAMSAY, JR., 3 2 5t Capt. U. S. A., A. C. S.

GYMNASIUM

For Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children,

N. E. Corner of Ninth and Arch.

Open all day and evenings.
Quarter commences at any time.
N. B. Private lessons in Fencing and Sparring.
2 24 3t* Proprs. HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

N. E. CORNER

OF

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA.

THE GREAT

STRENGTHENING TONIC,

(Not a Whisky Preparation)

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

WILL CURE

DEBILITY! DEBILITY!

Resulting from any cause whatever.

H

PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM

INDUCED BY THE SEVERE HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE, FEVERS, OF

Diseases of Camp Life.

SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE, ADULT OR YOUTH.

Will find in this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effects.

O

DYSPEPSIA, and

Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

This Bitters has performed more cures, gives better satisfaction, has more testimony, has more respectable people to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.

O

We defy any one to contradict this assertion and

WILL PAY $1000

To any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

Hoofland's German Bitters

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,

AND DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

F

Observe the following Symptoms, resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:—
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, Etc., Sudden Flashes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

L

REMEMBER,

That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum or Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the world

READ WHO SAYS SO.

From Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters," whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action not only upon the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles.

Very respectfully yours,
W. D. SEIGFRIED.
No. 254 Shackamaxon street.

A

From the Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. MERRIGE.

N

From Rev. William Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.

Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, specially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them, and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.

Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH,
No. 966 Hutchinson street, Philada.

D

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the wrapper of each bottle.

PRICE,

Single Bottle One Dollar, or a Half Dozen for $5.

Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,

No. 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

JONES & EVANS,

SUCCESSORS TO C. M. JACKSON & CO.

PROPRIETORS.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. 1 24 wfm 6p2m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, To all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1865.

$100 000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	$105,000 00
125 000	" 6 " " '81	128,100 00
200,000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan,	
	Treasury Notes	194 375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	99,555
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 0
15,000	250 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,837 50
7,750	143 Shares Stock Kensington Railroad Company	3,580 0
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	170,700 0
$1,636,850	Par. Market value	$906,503 00
	Real Estate	30,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013 37
	Bal ances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies. Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40 511 46
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $ 133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks	$35,966 89
	Cash in Drawer	672 48
		36,638 37
		$1,253,546 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
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Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Edward Lafourcade,
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William C. Ludwig,	James B. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre,
George C. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 15

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866, $2,506,851'96.

Capital	$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 63.	INCOME FOR 1865, $310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 *OVER*

$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
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CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. MCALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 2 1132

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 S. FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10 000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000 or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. W. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 269 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsly, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 227 and 229 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 11 3 §

THE PROVIDENT Life and Trust Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania Thirty-first, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley,	Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker,	Henry Haines,
Joshua H. Morris,	T. Wistar Brown,
Richard Wood,	William C. Longstreth,
	Charles F. Coffin.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
OFFICE, (7 28§
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

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Joh. T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McIlvaine,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox.	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28§

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY is incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 310 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30